Christmas Number

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE

Equal Treaties and their Obligations

Kuomintang Troubles and Government Stability

The Proposed New Tariff Law for Feb. 1

Untying the Sino-Japanese Knot.....By Frank Rawlinson

The Chinese Church of Tomorrow.....By Djang Fang

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce.....By S. S. Fung

Problems of Christian Education.....By Ch'eng Chi-pao

The Christian Movement in China.....By Henry T. Hodgkin

The Contribution of the Y. M. C. A.....By David Z. T. Yui

The Celebration of Christmas.....By Grace B. Service

The Situation in China.....By E. W. Luccock

When the Family Gathers for Christmas.....By M. O. P.

Japan's Puzzling Diplomatic Actions.....By J. B. P.

China's Five Horrors.....By Edgar Snow

Shall Missionaries Renounce Their Citizenship?.....By W. R. Johnson

Modern Chinese Hotels in Shanghai.....By B. Y. Lee

The Present Organization of the National Government

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1928

FORTY CENTS A COPY

Vol. ~~XLVIII~~ No. 3

XLVII

No Christmas is complete without TOYS!

Sincere's Toy Bazaar is a Toyland which yearly makes thousands of kiddies happy. The assortment of playthings includes every conceivable kind ot mechanical, educational and non-breakable toys.

Bring your kiddies along and have them see the things which they want Santa Claus to bring.

Other departments offer tempting suggestions for the rest of the members of the family.

SINCERE'S

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

ACKNOWLEDGED VALUE

The 1928

CHEVROLET

The tremendous demand for Chevrolet all over the world is testified to by the fact that **1,000,000** cars of the **1928** model had been built by October 1st. The reasons for this remarkable popularity are :

Low initial cost
Beauty and smartness
Fine performance
Economical operation
Four-wheel brake safety.

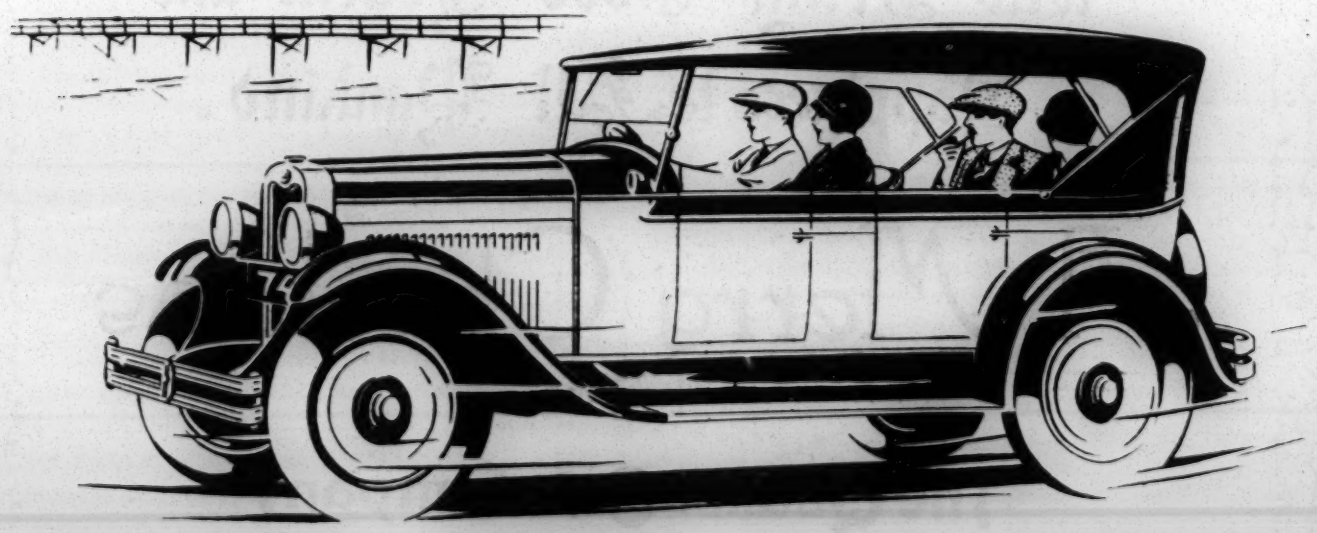
Dealers all over China are amply stocked with the **1928** New Chevrolet. Just drop in, look at it, have a demonstration ride, and its value will make you want to own one.

Catalogue upon request.

Buy genuine parts only, through authorized dealers.

General Motors

Hartzenbusch Motor Company, Shanghai
G. A. Bashkiroff & Co., Inc., Harbin
Brewster & Company, Foochow
Arnhold & Company, Hankow
Chihli Motors, Ltd., Tientsin
Casey & Lyttle, Tsingtao



Chevrolet is a Product of General Motors.

Two Friends of Humanity
who Bring Good Health and
Happiness to All Mankind.

A Merry Christmas
from

The Quaker Oats Company
1 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
LIZEN SCHENG, Advertising Manager
EDGAR SNOW, Asst. Advertising Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS
GEO. W. MISSEMER C. Y. W. MENG
CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peking). SAMUEL H. CHANG (S'hai). P. T. CHEN

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES TEN DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

CONTENTS

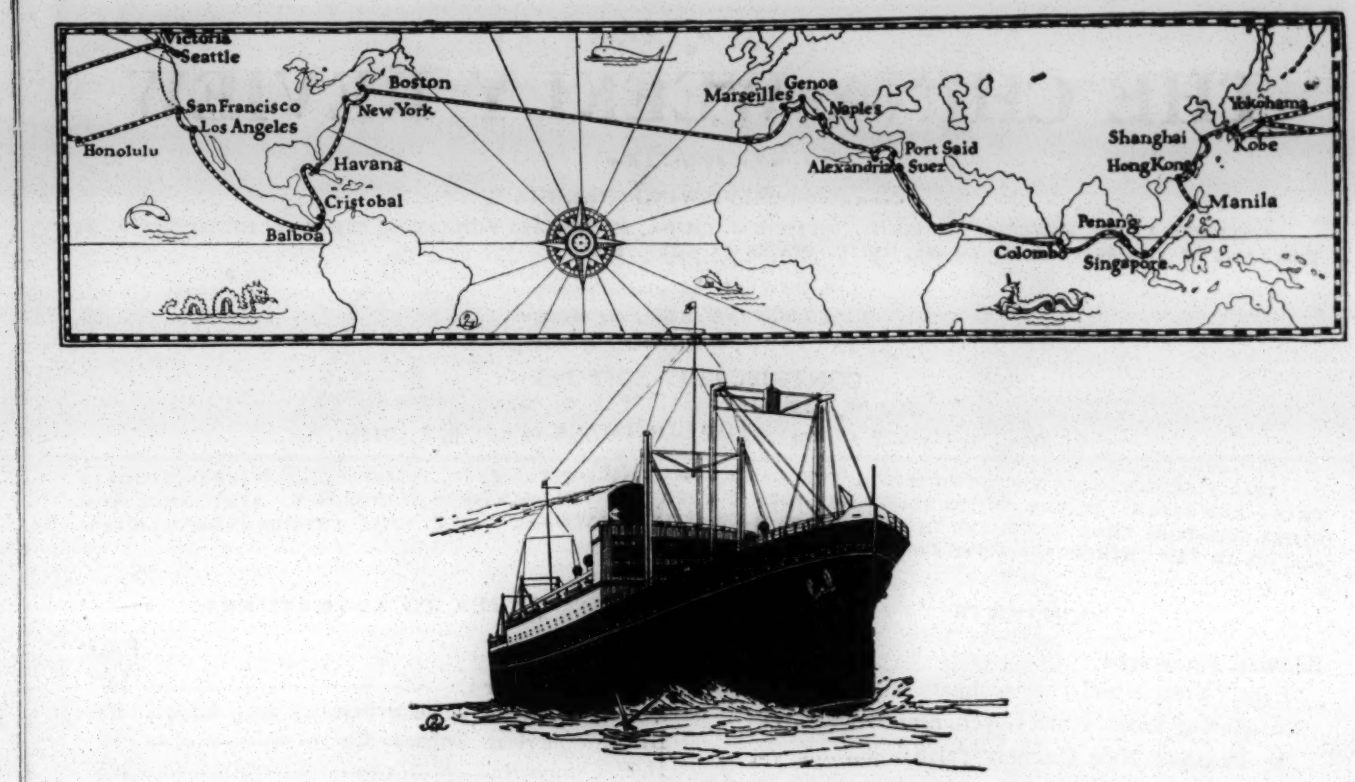
Editorial Paragraphs
"Equal" Treaties and Their Obligations 75
Kuomintang Troubles and Government Stability 77
The Proposed New Customs Tariff 78
China and the Gregorian Calendar 79

Special Articles
Japan's Puzzling Diplomatic Actions By J. B. P. 81
New Customs Tariff to Go Into Effect February 1 82
The Present Organization of the Nationalist Government 85
The General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai ..... By S. S. Fung 89
Untying The Sino-Japanese Knot ..... By Frank Rawlinson, A. M., D. D. 92
The Chinese Church of To-Morrow ..... By Djang Fang 96
Some Problems of Christian Education in China ..... By Ch'eng Chi-pao 102
The Christian Movement in China ..... By Henry T. Hodgkin 106
When the Family Gathers for the Christmas Dinner ..... By M. O. P. 110
Modern Hotels in Shanghai ..... By B. Y. Lee 114
The Y. M. C. A.—Its Contribution to the Reconstruction Program of China. By David Z.T. Yui 118
The Celebration of Christmas ..... By Grace B. Service 120
China's Five Horrors ..... By Edgar Snow 122
The Situation in China. By the Rev. E.W.Luccock 126
Shall Missionaries Renounce Their Citizenship? ..... By W. R. Johnson 130
Far Eastern Markets Take 16 Percent U. S. Exports and Supply 30 Percent of America's Imports 133
Songs of the Nationalist Soldiers of China ..... By Lorenzo S. Morgan, M. D. 136
Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation 140
From the Chinese Press 140
New Books of Interest in the Far East 142
What the Ships Carry between America and China v

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

	Page
Alhambra Cigar Co	107
American Asiatic Underwriters	95
British American Tobacco Co	99
H. P. Campbell	125
China United Assurance Society	105
China Weekly Review	vii
Who's Who In China	125
Chinese Government Railways	
Shanghai Nankang-Hangchow Lines	
Lunghai-Peking-Hankow Lines	
Commercial Press	113
Dodge & Seymour (China), Ltd	124
Dollar Steamship Co	vi
Dong Chong Cycle & Motor Co	115
Eastman Kodak Co	103
Electric Service Corporation	109
Eng Au Tong (Tiger Medical Hall)	143
Far Eastern Dalbank	141
Foot-Ease Hosiery Mills	111
Ford Motor Company	xii
General Motors	iii
Holland & Co	117
Hope Brothers	131
Jade Store	131
Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co	101
Liggett & Meyers Tobacco Co	x
Melchers & Co	125
Osram China Company	97
Oxford University Press	133
Port of Seattle	143
Quaker Oats Company	iv
Radio Corporation of America	108
Sincere Company	ii
Standard Oil Co	141
Sun Sun Company	123
Texas Company	137
Toyo Murakami	131
Tuck Chang & Co.	121
United States Court	138
Wing On Company	xi

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."



EAST OR WEST

A Service Unexcelled

The palatial "PRESIDENT LINERS" of the Dollar Steamship and American Mail Lines accord you the finest in Ocean Transportation. The public rooms are luxuriously appointed and commodious. The wide decks as well as the glassed-in promenade permit of deck games, strolls, long rows of steamer chairs and that appreciated sense of sheer enjoyment.

The Cuisine is world famous. Crisp lettuce, celery, fruits, fresh milk, eggs, meats, all delectably prepared by competent and skilful chefs. The service is all that you could desire.

The staterooms on "PRESIDENT LINERS" are all outside, large and beautifully furnished. Beds ensure maximum travel comfort. Hot and cold running water, wardrobes, mirrors, reading lamps, thermos bottles, fans. Many rooms have private tub and fresh water baths. You will enjoy traveling to America, Interport or Round the World to Europe on these great modern, fast Liners.

WEEKLY SAILINGS TO AMERICA
ONE WEEK TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES VIA HONOLULU
FOLLOWING WEEK TO VICTORIA B.C. AND SEATTLE VIA THE SHORT ROUTE
FORTNIGHTLY ROUND THE WORLD VIA HONGKONG, MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, EGYPT, ITALY, FRANCE, TRANSATLANTIC TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Dollar Steamship Line
American Mail Line

The Robert Dollar Co., General Agents.
BRANCH OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES AND ROUND THE WORLD

密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號認爲第一類新聞紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME XLVII SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1928 NUMBER 3

"EQUAL" TREATIES AND THEIR OBLIGATIONS

THE OUTCRY which has been raised in certain political circles in China regarding the "equal" treaties which have been negotiated with Belgium and Italy is most interesting in that it illustrates that a considerable number of Chinese have not realized that "equality" also carries with it obligations. The particular complaint in respect to these two treaties is based upon the Declaration annexed to the treaties which grant Belgians and Italians the right to own land in the interior of China. The clause pertaining to land-ownership reads as follows,

> "In the name of the National Government of the Republic of China, I have the honor to declare that, when Belgian subjects in China cease to enjoy the privileges of consular jurisdiction and when the relations between the two countries are on a footing of perfect equality, the Chinese Government, in view of the fact that Chinese citizens are permitted to live and trade and to acquire property in any part of the territories of Belgium and Luxemburg, will permit Belgians and Luxemburg subjects to enjoy the same rights in China, subject to the limitations to be prescribed in its laws and regulations."

While most of the complaints in respect to this clause in the new treaties have come from irresponsible circles, there was one complaint which is worthy of notice in that it came from Mr. Sun Fo, the son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Mr. Sun Fo is now Minister of Railways in the National Government. His attack on the land-ownership clause in the Belgian and Italian treaties was made in the course of a speech delivered in Nanking on December 4, a report of which appeared in the *Sin Wan Pao*. According to the report the right to own land, while reciprocal, would work out to the benefit of the foreigners because of the fact that the financial strength of the foreigners is greater than that of the Chinese. In other words, Belgians and Italians would be able to take advantage of the provision in the treaty while the Chinese would not be able to do so. Mr. Sun Fo's chief criticism, however, was on the grounds that the land-ownership clause in the Belgian and Italian treaties would constitute a dangerous precedent in respect to the negotiation of a new treaty with the Japanese. According to Mr. Sun Fo, Japan has ambitions to ultimately exercise political control in China's Three Eastern Provinces of Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang and should the Japanese be granted the right of land-ownership "the results would be self-evident." In concluding his address, Mr. Sun urged that this matter should receive serious consideration when the Belgian and Italian treaties are brought up for ratification before the State Council.

IN VIEW of the fact that a similar criticism has been made in respect to the "reciprocal" clause in the Sino-American tariff treaty which binds both China and America not to grant more favorable customs duties on the products of any other country than those applied in respect to Chinese and American goods, it is of interest to consider these complaints in further detail. Which reminds one of the complications which developed in the United States when Congress adopted legislation granting "equal" political rights to women. For many years the women of America had demanded "equal" political rights with men; in other words they demanded the right to vote and the right to absolute equality with men under the laws. It required a long political fight on the part of the women to achieve their rights and they were finally successful. But when they did achieve success in this respect, it brought complications in several other directions because women, since earliest times, had been surrounded with so-called protective legislation which it was necessary to repeal. In one state it was said that by achieving political equality with males, that women lost at least forty other protective rights with which they had been surrounded for many decades. In a sense this same situation applies in respect to the revision of China's socalled "unequal" treaties. Under the present commercial treaties which provide for extraterritoriality, that is the right of foreigners to be tried in their own courts, the Chinese courts are relieved of the responsibility of bothering with the foreigner's troubles. But when consular jurisdictions are relinquished and the foreign courts are removed, China must assume responsibility. Since China has not yet developed a modern system of courts, or at least a system comparable to those existing in the West, it now becomes highly necessary for China to proceed immediately toward the modernization of her courts and the adoption of legislation which will enable the courts to function efficiently. In Mr. Sun Fo's address referred to in the preceding paragraphs, he also mentioned this point and said that since the foreign nations are now indicating their willingness to surrender extraterritoriality and recognize tariff autonomy that it was highly necessary for China to complete the codification of commercial and civil and other kinds of laws and enact legislation putting them into effect. He stated that with the exception of the enactment of criminal laws, that China had not taken any definite action in respect to other laws." He therefore urged the

Legislative Yuan to proceed immediately toward the enactment of appropriate legislation.

THE QUESTION of land-ownership is also interesting in this same connection because an "equal" treaty pre-supposes absolute equality on both sides. Therefore, if foreign nations grant the Chinese the right to own land within their territories, it necessarily follows that China must grant the foreigners similar rights in China. This will work no particular difficulty in respect to the Belgians or Italians, but as Mr. Sun Fo stated it might bring complications with the Japanese, because this is a matter which the Japanese have been pressing in Manchuria for several years, basing their claims upon one of the clauses in the Twenty-One Demands of 1915 to which the Peiping Government is alleged to have agreed, but which the governments of the Three Eastern Provinces have thus far refused to grant. Japan, of course, has until quite recently, refused to permit foreigners to own land in their country. When the anti-Oriental legislation was passed several years ago in California and other western American states, a clause was included which prohibited Japanese from owning land. For propaganda purposes, the Japanese Diet passed a law permitting foreigners to own land under certain restrictions. But this law was never promulgated and hence from a practical standpoint remained a dead letter. Recently, however, it has been reported that the law was put into effect, but the writer is not certain on this point, hence this question would bear further investigation in respect to the negotiation of a new Sino-Japanese commercial treaty to take the place of the one which expired in 1926. If Japan does not grant the Chinese the right to own land in Japan, obviously the Chinese could not be expected to grant the Japanese similar rights, were other conditions equal as they obviously are not. So long as the Japanese insist upon the exercise of political rights in Manchuria, the Chinese are justfied in refusing them the right of land-ownership. But if Japan should recognize China's territorial, administrative and political autonomy in actual fact as she promised to do at the Washington Conference, then there would be no special reason for China's further refusal to grant the Japanese the right to own land. Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was quoted as saying in the course of an interview in one of the local Chinese newspapers that in case Japan would relinquish control of the Kwantung Leased Territory and Port Arthur and surrender political control over the South Manchuria Railway and withdraw her troops from Chinese soil, that there would be no reason for refusing the Japanese the right of land-ownership in the Three Eastern Provinces.

THE MATTER of land-ownership in China on the part of foreigners is also of interest to Americans particularly missionaries because under the present Sino-American treaty the missionaries are the only ones who can own land outside of the treaty ports. Some of the large American companies do actually own land outside of the treaty ports, but the land is registered in the names of Chinese and thus technically is Chinese property. Should China and America negotiate a treaty with a land-ownership clause similar to that included in the Belgian and Italian treaties it would legalize the land which is now owned by proxy by certain American commercial interests and would also place missionary-owned land on a more stable basis, for while the right of missionaries to own land in the interior is clearly defined in the present treaties, these treaties have only a few years longer to run and furthermore there has been considerable agitation in radical circles against the clause in the old treaty which permits missionary organizations to own real estate. This question of land-ownership has a further interest for Americans owing to legislation which has been adopted in California and other western American states prohibiting the ownership of real estate by citizens or subjects of Oriental countries. It is quite likely that China will bring up this question when the National Government gets around to the negotiation of a new Chinese-American treaty. Obviously if China grants to Americans the right to own land in China, she will demand similar rights for her citizens in the United States which is likely to bring up a ticklish question because in the United States such questions are reserved for the individual states rather than for the National Government to decide. The question of land-ownership will likewise have a special interest for Great Britain, for while Chinese have the right of land ownership in certain British colonial possessions such as Hongkong and the Straits Settlements, they do not have this right in the British self-governing dominions such as Canada, South Africa and Australia.

ASIDE FROM possible complications with the Japanese in Manchuria, China would have little to lose and much to gain from granting foreigners the right to own land and conduct trade unrestrictedly in the interior of the country. It would tend to bring foreign capital into the country which, in consequence would hasten development, but as stated in the foregoing it would carry with it responsibilities from the standpoint of the courts and police protection, owing to the extreme conservatism of the Chinese generally to so-called foreign encroachments. In view of the fact however, that China's conservative ideas on this question have been developed as an offset to foreign encroachments at the treaty ports and in Manchuria, it is possible that opposition to foreign land-ownership and trading activities in the interior of the country will pass when the treaties have been revised and Chinese generally have been convinced of the non-political and in consequence, non-aggressive character of foreign commercial enterprises in the country. The whole question largely rests with the character of central government which Nationalist China is able to develop. If the Kuomintang is able to develop a modern type of goverment that maintains the respect of the Chinese people, it should have little difficulty in controlling foreign enterprises, for after the passing of extraterritoriality and the rendition of the concessions at the treaty ports, all foreigners will be on the same legal basis as Chinese and hence amenable to Chinese courts and taxation legislation. Aside from the element of encouraging foreign capital and the hastening of commercial and industrial development, this will also have another important benefit for China through the hastening of the development of modern courts and the enactment of modern legislation. Mr. Tong Shao-yi, the veteran Kuomintang statesman, now living in retirement in Shanghai declared in the course of an interview two or three years ago that China ought to have modern courts and laws, not because the foreigners demanded them, but because these things were urgently needed by the Chinese people. While the few foreigners residing in the country will benefit, the great benefit will accrue to the masses of the Chinese who as yet have no conception of personal or private property protection which are constitutional guarantees in Western lands.

KUOMINTANG TROUBLES AND GOVERNMENT STABILITY

THE LOCAL foreign press continues to make much of rumors pertaining to troubles within the ranks of the Kuomintang with further reports of alliances and counter-alliances among the Nationlist politicians and militarists. The latest alarming report of this character appeared in the *North-China Daily News* on Saturday, December 8 in the form of a message from Mr. Rodney Gilbert, Peiping correspondent. Mr. Gilbert has been very quiet for several months following the collapse of his political forecasts last year, but recently he has been traveling in Manchuria. Now he tells the readers of the senior British organ here it is extremely unlikely that Dr. C. T. Wang, National Foreign Minister will "outlast" the present treaty negotiations with Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister; and also that Dr. Wang's recent attempt to reach an understanding with the Japanese was due to Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's desire to control Shantung following the evacuation of the Japanese troops from that area. Then finally, Mr. Gilbert forecasted the early withdrawal of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan from the Peiping area and the occupation of that territory by Feng Yu-hsiang "under Japanese auspices." Then for good measure, the *North-China Daily News* added a story of its own to the effect that the National Government had decided to abandon the plans for developing Nanking as the Capital and would shortly remove to Shanghai. Aside from these reports there have been others to the effect that Generals Yen Hsi-shan, Bei Tsung-chi and Chang Hsueh-liang had allied for the purpose of restoring the capital to Peiping, this being done to counteract the influence of the Feng Yu-hsiang-Chiang Kai-shek combination at Nanking. And, in order not to leave out anything there have been reports of a split between Feng Yu-hsiang and Chiang Kai-shek and that Feng had secretly brought 30,000 troops into Nanking for the purpose of executing a coup d'etat and seizing control of the Government.

ANYONE who is familiar with political happenings in China in recent years knows that it is foolish to make political forecasts, because the expected usually never happens and it is always the unexpected which upsets political calculations. So long as the country is still controlled by generals with large armies, there is always the possibility of combinations that might upset the present group of politicians in control of the Government and bring in another group. But up to the present the National leaders have displayed a remarkable cohesiveness and an almost general desire to settle political troubles without fighting. This is all on the encouraging side, but it would be foolish to state that the present officials will continue in office indefinitely because there are many ambitious politicians out of office who are hungry for positions and any unexpected development might upset the present line-up. Just now there is an interesting struggle going on within the ranks of the Kuomintang which has to do with the forthcoming congress or convention of the Party which is scheduled for early next year. The Central Executive Committee of the Party in Nanking which controls the Government is made up of the more conservative members of the organization. Also they are older men than the rank and file of the Party who make up the branches in different parts of the country. Recently the more radical branch organizations have been attacking the Central Executive Committee on the score of conservatism and the adoption of a too weak attitude in respect to negotiations with the Powers on the treaty question. The Central Executive Committee thus has grounds for apprehension that the forthcoming Congress of the Party may result in the passage of a resolution of non-confidence which might result in the election of a new Central Executive Committee of more radical tendencies. To guard against this the Central Executive Committee has recently been adopting a "firmer" foreign policy, especially in respect to the negotiations with the Japanese, and in addition has been searching about for some method to prevent the present personnel of the C. E. C. from being ousted at the forthcoming meeting. Several schemes have been suggested with this end in view, the latest being on December 8 when a set of regulations was adopted providing for the election of delegates to the coming Congress In a sense these various schemes are not different from the activities of party committees anywhere in the world. The Republican and Democratic National Committees in the United States always manage to arrange things so that the wishes of the Committees are carried out at the national conventions. This is exactly what the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee is trying to do now, hence there is no particular ground for anxiety on that score. Rather it is encouraging that these struggles are going on because it is an indication of active political life. Certainly it is most encouraging that there is developing a healthy opposition within the ranks of the Kuomintang, otherwise the Central Executive Committee might go to sleep and thus pave the way for another revolution.

WHAT MOST foreigners overlook is that none of these possible happenings are likely to overthrow the government as such. At best (or worst), depending on the point of view, they would only result in a change of personnel. The Government, in all probability would carry on, the only possible change being that brought about by the political views of the new individuals brought in by the political change. The tendency of all government factions or cliques is to become conservative after they obtain control and this is exactly what is now happening in Nanking. Mr. Eugene Chen talked very wildly when he was Foreign Minister of an unstable government in Hankow last year, but if Mr. Chen now occupied Dr. C. T. Wang's chair, the chances are that he would not be acting much differently from what Dr. Wang is trying to do in respect to the treaties. While many foreigners regard Dr. Wang as a most radical Foreign Minister, it is interesting to note that he recently has been severely attacked in the Chinese press for being too conservative. It all depends upon the point of view! In this connection it is interesting to refer to two recent statements by foreign observers regarding the "stability" of the present Soviet Government which has always been regarded as "unstable" if one would believe the reports in the press. One of these statements was by Mr. Tokichi Tanaka, Japanese Ambassador to Soviet Russia and the other by Mr. Paul Cravath, a prominent New York attorney. Mr. Tanaka, the Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, who is now home in Japan on leave, stated, according to a *Toho* dispatch on Dec. 2, "It may be that the theoretical strife and struggle for political power within the Communist Party will be repeated, but this is, after all, a question concerning the Party itself. It is inconceivable, therefor,e that on account of this phase, political power will deviate from the Moscow Government or the trend in that country will be led to anti-revolution." Turning to Mr. Cravath's observations, he has been quoted as saying;

"The developments in the political field in Russia may be determined by imponderable influences that are not now apparent. The advent of a single dominating leader may affect the course of events for a decade or even a generation as did Lenin. War and famine are always possibilities to be reckoned with. Whatever happens in our time, I should not be surprised if the Soviet revolution, in spite of the misery it has inflicted on the present generation, led to the ultimate salvation of the rank and file of the Russian people. . .it seems to be generally agreed that the Soviet Government is thoroughly intrenched in power and in all probability will govern Russia for many years. Few observers look for a successful counter revolution. Most of them, including many who are bitterly opposed to Communism and the existing regime, believe that the ultimate government of Russia will be an evolution from the present government. The foregoing statements pertaining to Soviet Russia's government might well be applied to China's Kuomintang government.

ASIDE FROM the negotiations now proceeding with the various Powers on the tariff question and the matter of treaty revision, the most important problem facing the Nanking Government at this time is that of military reorganization and military expenditures. Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, chief military figure in North China and head of the Peiping branch of the political council which administers Chihli and Shansi provinces, arrived in Nanking this week for the purpose of attending a general military conference which was called sometime ago. Although there has been no official announcement regarding this conference it is known that the Government State Council is planning a show-down on the question of disbandment of troops and limitation of military expenditures. It has been stated in the Chinese press that Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance has prepared a government budget which strictly limits the expenditures of the various departments of the Government, including the military and that a serious effort will be made to secure the adoption of the budget by the various military commanders, who, after all have the last say regarding financial matters because they not only spend most of the money but also control the collection of much of the revenues in their territories. It is stated that the Ministry of Finance has made a thorough investigation of the matter of income and expenditures and is prepared to have a show-down on the question of the adoption of a definite budget. Since the Government's future income will largely be affected by the revenues from the Customs, it has been necessary for the Government to rush through as quickly as possible the negotiations with the various Powers on the tariff question. If the Government is successful in its present negotiations on the tariff question, it will then know where it stands and will be in a position to take up officially the matter of refunding the unsecured or imperfectly secured debts of the previous Peiping Government to the nationals of the various Powers, the chief country affected being Japan whose outstanding obligations have been estimated anywhere from $250,000,000 to $450,000,000 if one would include the so-called Nishihara loans which Japan advanced to the notorious Anfu Clique which controlled the Northern Government during most of the period of the World War.

ALL OF THESE matters naturally affect the stability of the present Nanking Government, or at least the personnel now functioning in the National Capital. It is not unusual to hear Chinese officials declare that China now faces two alternatives in respect to the future: One course is to accept the financial situation as it now exists and attempt refunding operations somewhat along the lines applied in respect to Germany and the reparations question following the World War. The other course would be to follow the precedent of Soviet Russia and repudiate the foreign debts until some time in the future when the country would be in a position to consider payment. Which course China will follow is impossible to determine at this time, but obviously the attitude of the Powers, particularly Japan, will have a considerable bearing on which course China decides to follow. The following *Reuters* report from Nanking on Monday, Dec. 10 has a bearing on this subject,

> Careful observers of political developments at the capital have recently noted a sudden swing towards the Left. Some of the leaders are reported to have even declared for cooperation with Russia. While, of course, this does not indicate any widespread official support of communism, the new development does represent a reaction, inspired it is felt, partly by China's recent diplomatic contact with the Powers and partly by dissatisfaction at the internal condition, social as well as political, of the country.
>
> **Anti-Japanese Sentiment**
>
> Reports of widespread anti-Japanese demonstrations continue to be received, and in the student parades at the capital there were some cries of "Down with the Powers!" However, the situation at present is very much different from that which existed at the time of the Nanking and Hankow incidents. There is no indication of mob violence, but there is a deep-rooted feeling of disappointment at what is regarded as the absence of tangible results from recent contact with the Powers.
>
> There is also impatience among the younger generation in regard to the reconstruction of the country. The Nationalists had promised to give everybody a chance to make a living and that there would be no such thing as a privileged class under the new Government, whereas, although the authorities have been doing their utmost to carry out the Kuomintang program, the younger members of the party feel that little has been done to solve the serious unemployment problem throughout the country and that there is still very little democracy in the present government. They demand quicker results.
>
> **Compromise Likely**
>
> What is likely to happen in the next few months is difficult to forecast. It is increasingly evident that the Conservatives cannot remain in absolute control of the Government for an indefinite time. There is a demand for new blood, new ideas and a change.
>
> On the other hand, it is unlikely that the government will fall into the hands of the younger members of the party. Although the younger group is now apparently in the majority, in the opinion of many it is too idealistic and lacks experience. The chances would seem to be that some of the "Old Guards" of the party will join hands with the Radicals and bring about a compromise.
>
> The attitude which the Powers will adopt in their dealings with China in the next few months and the new political combination that may be formed will have a big influence in the reshaping of things at Nanking.

THE PROPOSED NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF

THE STATE COUNCIL at its tenth meeting at Nanking December 7 adopted a resolution that the new Customs tariff shall come into force February 1st next, to remain in force for one year. A few days afterwards copies of the new schedule were made public, hints of its general contents having been published at various times during the previous few weeks. In its general principles the new tariff follows the proposals which were made by the American, British and Japanese delegations at the Tariff Conference held in Peking in 1925—26. The highest *ad valorem* duties are 27½ per cent and the lowest 7½ per cent. But it is to be noted that many of the rates, as in the old schedules, are made specific, so that

such articles as iron, tobacco and oil products are dutiable at a certain fixed sum per unit, regardless of the fluctuating market prices of these articles. The fixing of duties on a specific basis instead of *ad valorem* when the earlier schedules were negotiated was an expedient introduced at the request of the Chinese, who feared that importers would make false declarations as to value, and thus the duty collected would not amount to the five per cent which it was intended to be collected. As time went on, however, this precaution proved a detriment to the revenue instead of an aid, as the general trend of prices was upward, so that these specific duties actually worked out at considerably less than the hoped-for five per cent. A point to be noted in the proposed new schedule in connection with certain articles, such as tobacco and alcoholic products, is that although the *duty* may be, say 27½ per cent, that will not by any means be the full extent of the taxation, as a very considerable consumption tax is to be paid in addition.

The new tariff has been prepared with considerably more wisdom than was displayed in preparing the one which it was intended to enforce about a year and a half ago. That tariff contained many drastic provisions, and that was one of the reasons which, doubtless, contributed to its downfall. The crucial test for that tariff came when British importers refused to pay the duties therein specified, and the stand of the British importers was upheld by the British Supreme Court, which ruled that there was no treaty providing for the proposed rates of duty and therefore British importers need not pay them. Of course, if one nationality didn't pay neither would any of the others, and there the matter rested—that is apparently. As a matter of fact, however, no attempt was made by the British authorities, or by the authorities of any other nationality, to enforce treaty provisions beyond the narrow limits of the foreign concessions, and the local Chinese authorities laid such additional charges on imported goods as they saw fit. The net result was that many large importing companies, among them the oil and tobacco concerns, made private arrangements with the various Chinese "governments" whereby, in consideration of the payment of a certain lump sum, or the payment of a certain specific sum per unit, the Chinese officials agreed, and to a large extent kept their promise, that no further taxation should be levied on packages which bore the stamps indicating that the agreed on charges had been duly paid. However, any such round-about way of raising revenue as that described could not help but be distasteful to any self-respecting government, and the new tariff which has been prepared by the National government is to be considered as a determined first step towards complete tariff autonomy.

In its general aspects the new tariff aims to make such non-essential articles as alcoholic liquors and tobacco products pay all that the traffic will bear—which is the general principle followed throughout the civilized world. While the principal object of the new tariff is to secure additional revenue it is not based on the slogan which made Grover Cleveland famous—"a tariff for revenue only." On the contrary the general principle followed is that of Protection, the same as the American tariff. This is the first tariff in China where an attempt has been made to adopt this principle, although it must be said that many of the provisions are somewhat confusing.

A summary of some of the outstanding articles appears in another column of this week's issue of *The Review*. Some of the items of particular interest to American exporters are: Passenger motor cars, 22½%; motor trucks, 12½ per cent; leather boots and shoes 22½ per cent (a notable difference from the American tariff, which provides that these articles are imported into the United States free); machinery generally, 10 per cent; sawn timber, Haikwan taels 3.80 per 1,000 superficial feet. Kerosene oil per case of 10 American gallons, Tls. 0.877, gasoline, per ten gallons, Tls. 1.057. Artificial indigo, Tls. 6.60 per picul (133 lbs); leaf tobacco, Tls. 8. per picul; cigarettes, from Tls. 0.90 to Tls. 1.245 per 1000; plain tin plates Tls. 0.90 per picul. One of the confusing items in the proposed tariff is "Nails." Under the heading of "metals," they are listed at Tls. 3.80 per picul, under "unenumerated" they are listed at Tls. 7 per picul, and under nails, wire and cut, they are listed at Tls. 0.80 per picul. The necessary sub-headings to make the matter clear seem to have been omitted. The Haikwan tael is roughly Mex $1.50, say Gold $0.72. Working out these figures on such a familiar article mentioned above as gasoline, for example the new duty amounts to about seven-and-a-half gold cents per gallon.

As mentioned above, the new tariff is scheduled to come into force February 1 next. Even now already, however, there are indications that the enforcement of the new tariff may be delayed. Apart from other considerations it is not yet clear what attitude the Japanese will take towards the proposed tariff. If they acquiesce, the National government will have plain sailing on this matter of the new tariff. If on the other hand, the Japanese raise determined objections, it can easily be foreseen that, to say the least, there may be some delay in its enforcement.

CHINA AND THE GREGORIAN CALENDAR

IN ORDER to encourage the people of China to adopt the solar calendar as the national calendar, the Executive Yuan (according to a recent *Kuo Min* news agency telegram) has formulated a set of regulations which have been submitted to the Central Executive Committee for approval. Among the proposed regulations is one that the Ministry of the Interior should prohibit the sale of calendars which bear the dates of the old and new systems side by side. Another regulation is that the observance of festivals according to the old calendar should be prohibited. China adopted the solar calendar simultaneously with the inauguration of the Republic in 1912—that is *officially*; but as a matter of fact the great mass of people in the country have continued to use the old lunar calendar. A few words as to the difference between the solar and lunar calendar will be appropriate. As their names indicate, a solar calendar is based on the sun, and a lunar calendar on the moon. The solar calendar takes the time in which the earth makes the journey through its orbit once around the sun as the basis—three hundred and sixty-five days and a fraction. The lunar calendar has as its basis the time it takes the moon to travel in its orbit once around the earth, twenty-eight days and a fraction. The lunar calendar is that which nearly all ancient Eastern people have used. The Chinese year had either twelve or thirteen moons. The object of an extra moon now and then was to keep a balance between the solar and lunar methods of calculation. The calendar which is used throughout the civilized world to-day is that know as the Gregorian, in honor of the man who first ordered it to be introduced, namely Pope Gregory in the year 1582. The Gregorian calendar superseded the Julian calendar

which was also a solar calendar. The great difficulty that all calendar makers and astronomers have is that the relation between the transit of the moon round the earth and the earth round the sun is that, unlike the answers to the question in most school arithmetic books, the figure is not an even umber. Julius Caesar, who introduced the Julian calendar, tried to straighten things out with the introduction of a leap year every four years, but as the centuries went by the sun and the calendar got, so to speak, out of joint, and by Pope Gregory's time the calendar was ten days behind the sun. So Gregory ordered the calendar makers to add ten days to their dates, and also introduced a new rule for leap years, namely that every fourth century should be an exception to the rule that a year divisible by four shall be a leap year (that is, a year with 366 days). Even Gregory's system is not quite accurate, and lawmakers and calendar makers some hundreds of centuries later will doubtless introduce a still more improved system. The introduction of a new calendar system amorg a people is not such an easy matter. The Russians, for example, didn't choose to follow the Gregorian system, but held on to the Julian idea, with the result that there is now thirteen days difference between the old Russian calendar and that of the rest of the civilized world. The Russians officially have also changed to the Gregorian calendar, but the populace there, as in China, still sticks to the old reckoning. The simple-minded muhjik simply can't see how it is possible that a saint should be honored on any other date than the one to which he had been accustomed. The Japanese already about half a century ago officially discarded the old calendar and adopted the new one, but the old system still persists when it comes to the holding of festivals. The famous Miyako Odori, or Cherry Blossom festival, for example, is fixed by the lunar, and not by the solar, calendar. The lunar calendar is, of course, an unwieldy thing in this generation, and the solar calendar ought to be adopted by the Chinese people if for no other reason than that it will bring them into line with the rest of the world. But a lunar calendar is not without its advantages. When a Chinese under the old system looks up at the sky at night and sees a new moon he knows that it is the first day of the month, and when he sees a full moon he knows it is the fifteenth. And the remarkable thing about the old Chinese lunar calendar is how closely specially-named days coordinate with the realities—for example, the day of Great Heat.

General Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman of the National State Council and Mrs. Chiang—This Picture was taken at Nanking Just Prior to General Chiang's Inspection Trip through Southern Shantung, Kiangsu and Anhui Provinces. General Chiang Is Now in the National Capital Attending a National Military Conference which is being participated in by General Feng Yu-hsiang, Yen Hsi-shan and other military and political leaders.

National City Bank Employee Confesses to Theft of Tls. 90,000

Quite a sensation was caused in the Provisional Court in Shanghai during the week when a clerk, Tsang Shah-sui, aged 30, in the employ of the National City Bank in China, confessed to having misapprorpriated about Tls. 90,000 (more than Gold $50,000) from the Bank. The charge against Tsang was that he had misappropriated Tls. 89,703, of which only $2,513 had been recovered.

Detective Sergeant W. H. Widdowson giving evidence of arrest, told the court that a phone message was received from the bank to the effect that a Chinese clerk had misappropriated a large sum of money. He went there and arrested Tsang, who readily admitted his guilt. Tsang told him that he had invested $2,513 in the Ying Fong Gold Bar Co., which was recovered, and admitted that he had lost all his money except this sum, in dog racing and gold bar speculation.

In court Tsang further told Judge Chen and Deputy Whitamore that he was penniless last June, owing to heavy family burdens. His debts drove him to cash a native bank check of the bank. He went to gambling resorts where he lost the money. Being anxious to recover the money, he misappropriated more from the bank as capital for gold bar speculations. He further admitted that he misappropriated the money by cashing checks which had been paid to the bank.

Judge Chen and Deputy Whitamore adjourned the case for one week in order to see if it was possible to recover more of the misappropriated money.

Japan's Puzzling Diplomatic Actions

BY J. B. P.

The outside world ought to know by this time that there are certain outstanding diplomatic problems which are adversely affecting the friendly relations of China and Japan. Some of these problems such as the Nanking, Hankow and Tsinan incidents resulted from the military activities of the Nationalist armies. Others such as the question of treaty revision, China's defaulted debts and the so-called Manchurian questions (See issues of *The Review* for Nov. 3, 10, 17, 24 and Dec. 1 and 8) are a direct result of the coming into effect of Chinese Nationalism or the rising national consciousness of the Chinese people on questions affecting their national welfare.

But while the world is fairly well informed regarding these various problems and their causes, the world is not so well informed regarding Japan's curious and puzzling diplomatic moves in respect to a settlement of these problems. The following summary of Japan's diplomatic activities in respect to China should be of interest at least to students of Oriental diplomacy who may be following this situation:

October 19—General-Baron Tanaka, Japanese Premier and concurrently Foreign Minister sent S. Yada, Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, to Nanking to confer with officials of the National Government for the purpose of trying to reach an understanding in order that formal negotiations might be undertaken. Mr. Yada, however, was not provided with any credentials for conducting actual negotiations, hence his activities at Nanking can only be classed as "conversations."

October 26—General-Baron Tanaka sent Hachiro Arita, chief of the Asia Bureau of the Tokyo Foreign Office and Koichi Nishida, acting Japanese Consul-General at Tsinan, Shantung Province, to Nanking, supposedly for the purpose of "checking up" on the reports regarding the Nanking situation which Mr. Yada, the Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai had submitted to Tokyo regarding the attitude of the National Government.

November 10—General-Baron Tanaka is alleged to have sent a secret confidential agent named Kono Ryonei to Nanking for a private conversation with General Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman of the National State Council, apparently for the purpose of "checking up" on reports which Messrs. Arita and Nishida had made regarding the situation at the National Capital and also, according to report for further "checking up" on Mr. Yada, the Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai.

November 19—S. Yada, Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, who initiated the Nanking "conversations" and who returned to Shanghai after a stay of six days in the National Capital, returned to Nanking for still further conversations with Dr. C. T. Wang, the National Minister for Foreign Affairs.

November 23—Negotiations between S. Yada, Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai and Dr. C. T. Wang, National Foreign Minister definitely break down and both issue statements, the reason for the break-down being unknown but supposedly on account of Japan's refusal to withdraw her troops from Shantung as a preliminary to the opening of definite "negotiations" for a settlement of outstanding problems between the two countries.

November 23—Although the "conversations" between Yada and Wang are discontinued, Mr. Yada opens "conversations" with T. V. Soong, National Minister of Finance on the question of the China tariff and also, according to report, on the question of China's refunding the defaulted Japanese loans from the increased customs revenues expected to result from China's tariff autonomy program.

December 4—Consul-General Yada demands of Mr. Soong that China must agree to the refunding of Japan's defaulted debts from the increased customs revenues before Japan will agree to China's plans for increasing of the tariff schedules. Chinese papers state Mr. Soong refused to consider the Nishihara loans at all, but that he did agree in principle to a refunding of the "legitimate" Japanese loans and as good faith offered to set aside the sum of $5,000,000 as the first year's payment of interest on the old unsecured Japanese loans.

December 7—S. Yada, Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai refuses to accept China's official Note announcing the new tariff schedules which China intends to enforce on February 1, 1929. The other foreign consuls at Shanghai, including the Americans and British, accept the Notes and draft of schedules and forward them to their Legations in Peiping.

December 11—Takejiro Tokonami, president of the Shinto Club, a Japanese political organization, accompanied by Mr. Akatsuka, former Minister to Austria, Lieut-General Idogawa, retired militarist, and a staff of about a dozen secretaries arrive in Nanking, supposedly on a private mission for the purpose of investigating the political situation at Nanking.

Since the foregoing represents a fairly accurate record of Japan's recent diplomatic moves in respect to a settlement of her various outstanding diplomatic questions with China, it is not unexpected that China should profess considerable puzzlement regarding Japan's real purpose in dragging out the negotiations, or rather "conversations" for no actual negotiations have as yet been held. Conversations with members of the National Government on this question indicate that the officials have two fairly well defined opinions, one being that the Japanese are insincere and are purposely dragging out the negotiations in the hope that a split will occur in the National Government which might give the Japanese a further breathing space. The other opinion is that the domestic political situation in Japan is so critical, with the two major political parties about equally divided in the Diet, that Japan has become incapable of arriving at a decision on the question of her China policy.

The Puzzle of Tokonami's Visit

The latest Japanese delegation to arrive in Nanking, as stated in the foregoing, is the one headed by Takejiro Tokonami, a well-known politician who is head of the Shinto Club a political organization with a following of about 39 members in the Diet. According to reports which have appeared in the Japanese newspapers, Mr. Tokonami has recently been conducting negotiation with General-Baron Tanaka with the object of joining the Government Party, the main issue involved being that of the Chinese Policy. In addition to the conversations with Tanaka, Mr. Tokonami is also reported to have held conversations with Mr. Yohizawa, the Japanese Minister to Peiping who is still in Japan and with Prince Saionji, one of the elder statesmen prior to his departure from wkys.

JAPANESE PRESS APPREHENSIVE

In view of the fact that the Chinese are frankly puzzled over the trend of Japan's diplomacy toward this country, it is interesting to note from the following translations (reprinted from the *Japan Chronicle*) of editorial comment from the Japanese newspapers, that an equal state of puzzlement exists in Japan in respcet to the Tokonami mission.

The *Jiji* evinces much uneasiness over Mr. Tokonami's proposed trip to Nanking, which it thinks will result disadvantageously to Sino-Japanese relations. His visit to the seat of the Nationalist Government is said to have been decided upon as a result of the recent Tanaka-Tokonami interview, it says, and although nothing is known as to the true motives prompting his undertaking the news will certainly greatly surprise the Chinese authorities and people, seeing that Mr. Tokonami's secession from the Minseito was because of his advocacy of a strong policy towards China. It is a well-known fact that the news that one member of the Tanaka Cabinet effected a *rapprochment* with the Kensei Isshinkai on the understanding that the Government should pursue a strong policy towards the neighboring Republic had the effect of hardening the attitude of the Nationalist Government towards this country, and it is easy to imagine that the distrust of Japan by that Government will be accentuated by the impending visit of Mr. Tokonami, is avowedly for a strong China policy, and also that his present undertaking being the outcome of his interview with the Premier, has every appearance of a Government plan. Under either overt or covert instructions from the Government, Mr. Yamamoto, President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, Mr. Kuhara, the present Minister of Communications, and Baron Hayashi have been sent to China in the past to hold negotiations with the Chinese authorities, and each time the Chinese misunderstanding and bad feeling has been whetted, and nothing but a similar result can be expected from the proposed visit of Mr. Tokonami to Nanking.

Japanese Cabinet Insecure

It is undeniable that the recent stiffening of the attitude of the Nationalist Government is partly ascribable to the domestic political situation in China, which forces that Government to pretend stubbornness in its dealings with Japan, and there are

(*Continued on page 132*)

New Customs Tariff to Go Into Effect February 1!

The new customs tariff which has been proclaimed by the National Government to go into effect February 1 next is a voluminous document with 718 specified items. In its general tenor it follows the suggestions which were recommended at the Peking Tariff Conference and is on a graduated basis. It is a much more logical and less drastic document than that which was attempted to be enforced about a year ago, when first the British Court and then others decided that their nationals need not pay the duties which were attempted at that time to be collected.

The new tariff generally follows the principle that raw materials are to have the preference over manufactured articles, and luxuries are to be taxed on a heavier scale than every-day necessities.

Some of the articles which have been taxed on a "luxury" scale, for example boots and shoes at 22½ per cent seem to have been unnecessarily harshly treated. The duties assessed on an *advalorem* basis run as high as 27½ per cent, although it is to be noted that in certain cases there is an additional consumption tax. Some of the outstanding articles, are: Groceries, 17½ per cent, gasoline, Tls. 1.057 per case, motor cars 22½%, jewelry 27½ per cent. The tael referred to is the Haikwan tael, equal to Mex. $1.50, or about seventy gold cents.

Outstanding items in the new Tariff are the following;

Piece Goods

Piece Goods. Shirtings and Sheetings. Tls. 0.21 to 0.86 per piece according to weight and quality. For instance the duty of 0.86 per piece is levied on Mercerized Crimps. The duty on Poplins varies from Tls. 1.26 to Tls. 1.58 per piece.

Cotton Piece Goods. Printed. Not over 20 ins. 10 per cent. on value. Over 32 ins. and not over 42 ins. in lengths of 20 yds. Tls. 0.48.

Yarn. Counts up to 17. Tls. 3 per picul. Counts above 35 and up to 45 Tls. 5.10 per picul. Counts above 45, duty is 7½ per cent. on value. Dyed etc. Yarn also 7½ per cent. on value.

Lace 12½ per cent. Towels and Towel Cloth 7½ per cent. Piece Goods and all other products wholly made of flax or linen: (a) Yarn and Thread 10 per cent; (b) other types 15 per cent. All other products not specified 12½ per cent.

Silk. Piece Goods, 22½ per cent.

Artificial Silk. Piece Goods, 15 per cent.

Clothing, hosiery etc. manufactured from silk 22½ per cent. Silk mixtures. 12½ per cent. Italians 12½ per cent.

Sheep's Wool. Tls. 5.60 per picul.

Blankets. 15 per cent.

Bunting. Tls. 1.02 per piece.

Yarn and Cord. (including Berlin wool) Tls. 16.80 per picul.

Other mixtures. 10 per cent.

Clothing, haberdashery. 17½ per cent.

Carpets. 17½ per cent.

Woollen Piece Goods. 15 per cent.

Metals

Aluminium 10 per cent.

Brass. Tls. 2.60 per picul.

Sheets and Plates. Tls. 3.60 and Tls. 4.00 per picul according to quality.

Wire. Tls. 2.60 per picul.

Tubes. Tls. 4.80 per picul.

Unenumerated, 10 per cent.

Copper. Tls. 3.40 per picul.

Nails (kind not specified) Tls. 7.00 per picul.

Wire cable 10 per cent.

Iron and Steel. The duties on these are about 10 per cent. Tool steel, Tls. 0.54 per picul. Hoops, 0.48. Rails 0.36. Metallic foil and leaf, 22½ per cent.

Fish and Sea Products about 7½ per cent. Shark fins prepared, Tls. 56.22 per picul.

Canned Goods and Groceries

These range about 17½ per cent. Butter, Tls. 11.20 per picul. Currants and raisins, Tls. 3.75 per picul.

Macaroni etc. in bulk Tls. 3.045 per picul. If packed, 17½ per cent.

Chocolate and Cocoa, 17½ per cent.

Cereals and Flour. Free. This does not include preparations packed in tins. These latter are about 12½ per cent.

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

Oranges. Tls. 0.82 per picul. Potatoes, 10 per cent. Vegetables not otherwise specified, 7½ per cent. Fresh fruits about 10 per cent.

Sugar: Brown, Tls. 0.575 per picul. White, Tls. 0.80 per picul. Cube and loaf, Tls. 2.765 per picul.

Wines and Spirits

Champagne. Tls. 7.15 per case of 12 quarts or 24 pints.

Sparkling Wines, Tls. 3.025. Claret, Tls. 1.89; in bulk Tls. 3.85; in bulk Tls. 1.265. Sherry etc, Tls. 3.335; in bulk Tls. 0.935. Vermouth, Tls. 2.09; in bulk Tls. 0.715. Beer 12 reputed quarts or 24 pints, Tls. 0.425, beer; in casks Tls. 0.131 per gallon. Brandy, Tls. 4.62; in bulk Tls 1.10 per gallon. Whisky, Tls. 3.85; in bulk, Tls. 1.10 per gallon.

Gin, Tls. 2.09 per case. Rum, Tls. 2.42 per case. Other liquors not specified Tls. 3.575 per case. Liqueurs, Tls 3.85 per case.

Aerated waters, etc. Tls. 0.21 per 12 quarts. Wines etc. not specified, 27½ per cent.

Tobacco

The unit is 1,000 in the case of cigarettes. Cigarettes. Value over Tls. 12.50 per 1,000 and not being stamped with a distinctive brand on each cigarette, Tls. 1.245 per 1.000

Value Over	Not Exceeding	
Tls. 8.50	Tls. 12.50	Tls. 0.795
6.50	8.50	0.570
4.50	6.50	0.420
3.00	4.50	0.285
1.50	3.00	0.165

Value, Tls. 1.50 or less, Tls. 0.090.

Cigars. Value over, Tls. 40 per 1,000, Tls. 4.50 per 1,000; value not over, Tls. 40—Tls. 1.95 per 1,000.

Leaf. Tobacco. Value over, Tls. 60 per picul, Tls. 8.00; value not over, Tls. 60, Tls. 3.00 per picul.

Tobacco prepared in tins: Under 5 lb, 27½ per cent. in bulk, Tls. 19.25 per picul.

Machinery for tobacco working—22½ per cent. Tobacco. sundries, 22½ per cent.

Chemicals

The duty on chemicals is from 7½per cent. to 15 per cent The majority are rated at about 12½ per cent. Dyes range from 12½ per cent. to 17½ per cent. Candles, Soap, Wax etc. Tls. 2.695 per picul.

Gasoline

Case of two tins each containing five American gallons, Tls. 1.057 per case. In bulk, 10 American gallons, Tls. 1.012. Grease, Tls. 1.125 per picul. Lubricating oil, Tls 0.053 per American gallon. Household soap, Tls. 0.99 per picul. Toilet and fancy soaps, 10 per cent.

Books, etc.

Books, maps, etc. free. Newspapers free. Paper, cardboard, pure bleached sulphite, uncoated, Tls. 1.68 per picul. Cigarette paper, Tls. 14.40 per picul. Common printing paper containing rags, Tls. 1.20 per picul. Other, Tls. 0.72 per picul. Duties increase on paper according to quality to, Tls. 3.75 per picul. Some papers are assessed at, 12½ per cent. to 22½ per cent. These are the higher qualities.

Hides, etc.

Hides, Tls. 1.80 per picul. Leather belting, 12½ per cent. Leather, 12½ per cent. to, 17½ per cent. Skins—dressed or tanned, 22½ per cent. Other 15 per cent. Hair, feathers, and wool, and manufactures there of, 22½ per cent.

Timber. The duty varies from, Tls. 2.80 to, Tls. 14.30 per 1,000 sup. ft. Approximately about, 10 per cent. of value.

Coal

Coal, Tls. 0.51 per ton. Coal tar, Tls. 0.32 per picul. Liquid fuel oil, Tls. 2.35 per ton.

Chinaware, etc.

Chinaware—approximately 10 per cent. Enamelled ironware, 7½ per cent. to, 17½ per cent. Glassware the same as enamelled ironware. Plate glass, silvered, 12½ per cent; unsilvered, 12½ per cent. Common window glass, Tls. 0.52. per 100 sqft. Marble, etc., 12½ per cent. Needles, 7½ per cent; Matches, 7½ per cent. Materials for manufacturing matches 7½ per cent.

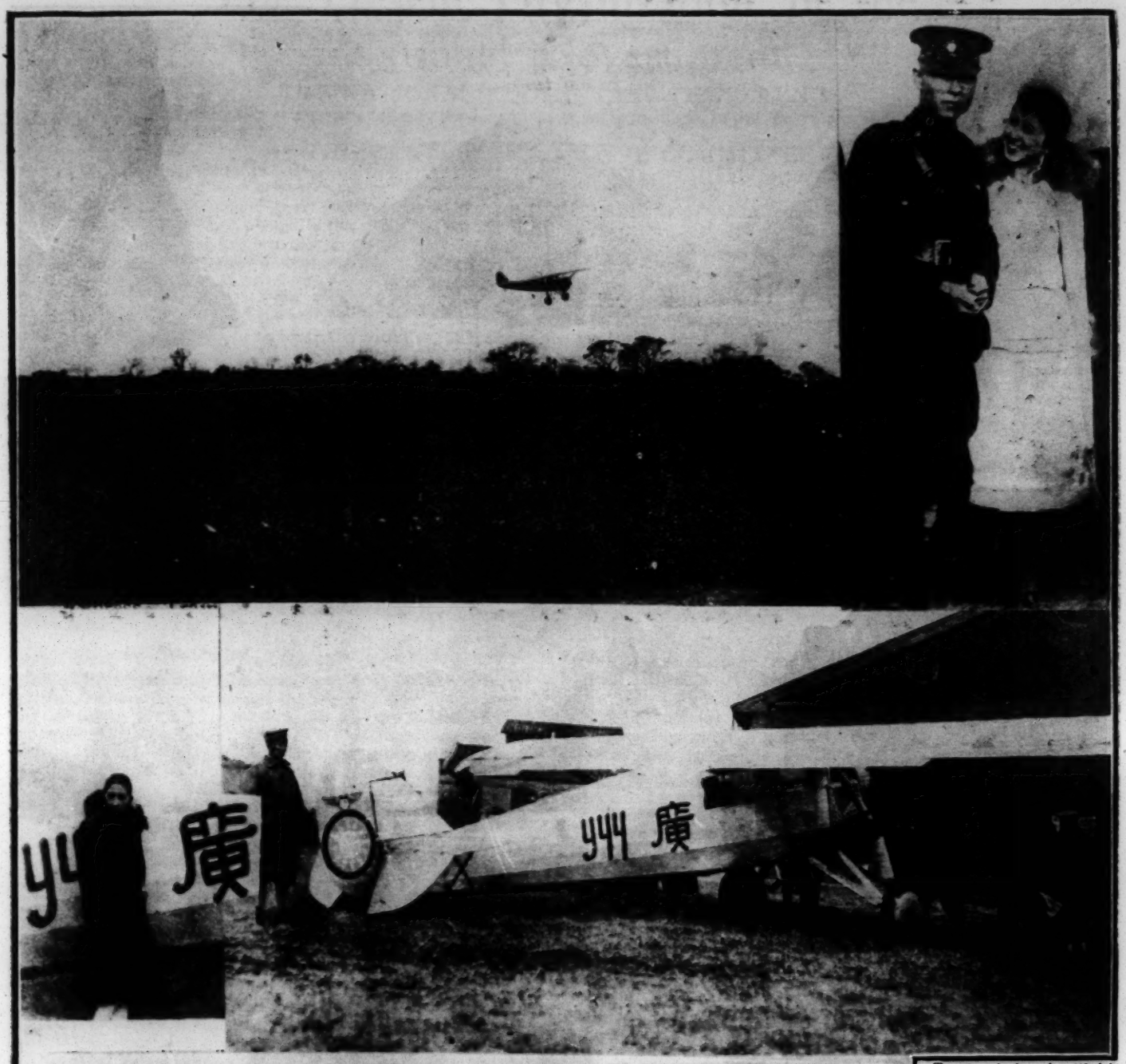
Furniture, 15 per cent. Rubber, 10 per cent. Inks, 12½ per cent.

Boots and Shoes

Boots and Shoes manufactured from leather, 22 ½per cent; manufactured from other materials, 17½ per cent.

(*Continued on page 137*)

CAPT. CHANG AND THE "SPIRIT OF CANTON" AT SHANGHAI



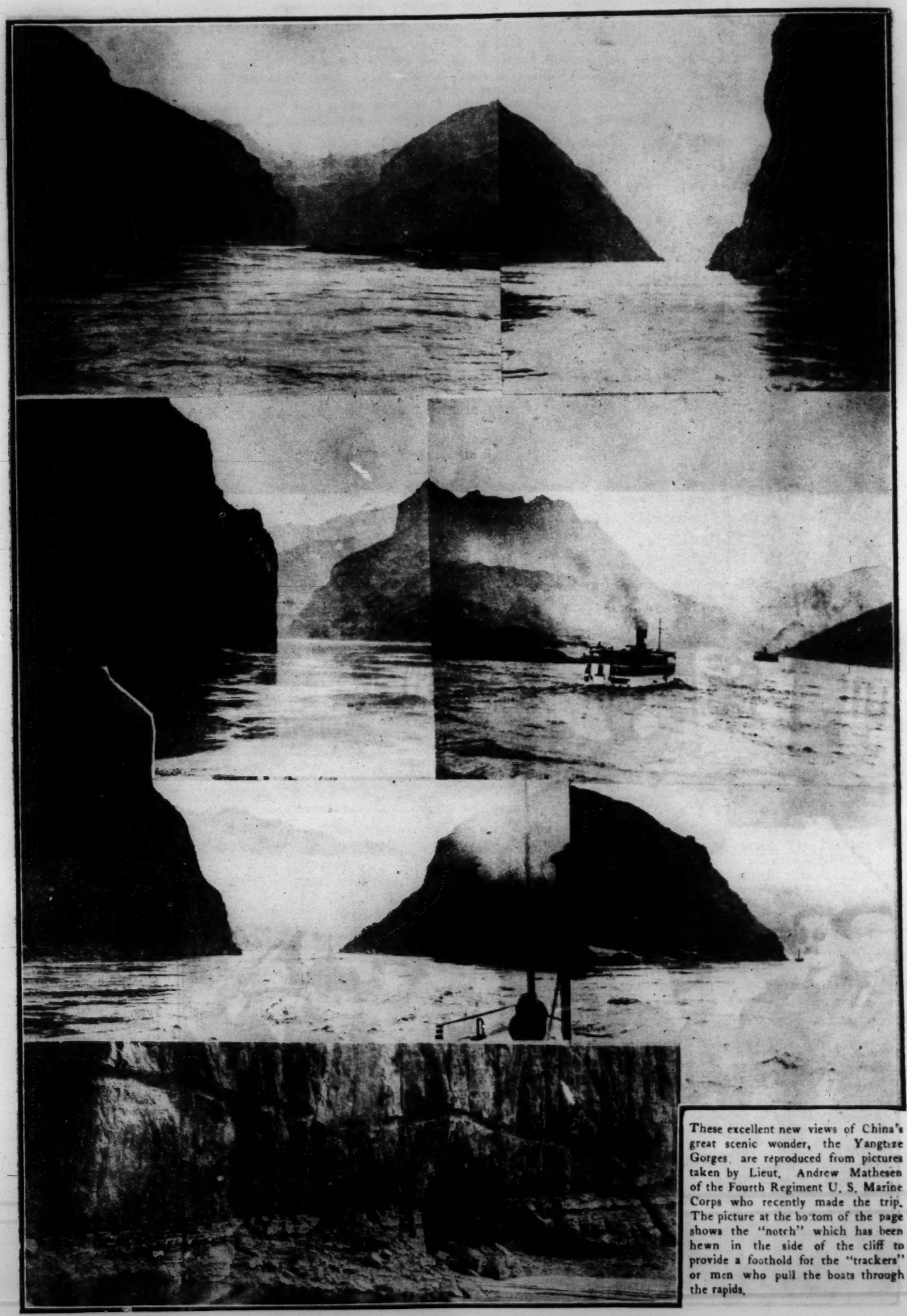
Top—Just before the "Spirit of Canton" landed at the Hunjao Airdrome.

Top Right-Capt. Chang Hwai-chang, the pilot of the "Sprit of Canton" and Mrs. Chang who was awaiting his arrival at Shanghai.

Center—Miss Hsueh Chin-yuan, a sister of Mrs. Chang standing beside the "Spirit of Canton." This plane is a duplicate of Li dbergh's "Spirit of St. Louis." The picture was taken after the "Spirit of Canton" landed at S'hai.

Bottom—Capt. Chang Hwei-chang and his two assistants. The three aviators are standing in the center. They are (left to right) Yang Kwang-yu, Capt. Chang Hwei-chang, Mrs. Chang and Hwang Yu-pei. The smiling gentleman standing next to Mr. Yang is S. S. Fung, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce.

SOME NEW VIEWS OF THE YANGTSZE GORGES



These excellent new views of China's great scenic wonder, the Yangtze Gorges, are reproduced from pictures taken by Lieut. Andrew Mathesen of the Fourth Regiment U. S. Marine Corps who recently made the trip. The picture at the bottom of the page shows the "notch" which has been hewn in the side of the cliff to provide a foothold for the "trackers" or men who pull the boats through the rapids.

The Present Organization of the National Government

THE NATIONAL KUOMINTANG CONFERENCE

Composed of delegates elected annually by the Kuomintang party members in the provinces and special districts, as well as the overseas' districts.

THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Members elected by the delegates to the National Kuomintang Congress. This committee has a standing committee of nine members.

THE CENTRAL POLITICAL COUNCIL:

This body is responsible to the Central Executive Committee and has authority to deliberate and decide on: General Programme of National Reconstruction, Principles of Legislation, Policies of Political Administration, Important Military Affairs and the selection of State Councillors, Presidents and Vice-Presidents of Yuans, Members and Chairmen of Provincial Governments, Ambassadors and Ministers and all specially commissioned officials of the Government.

THE CENTRAL SUPERVISORY COUNCIL (12 MEMBERS):

Supervises all matters pertaining to the Kuomintang Party organisation which are submitted to it by the Central Executive Committee. Not to be confused with the functions of the Control Yuan.

THE CENTRAL RESEARCH COUNCIL:

This Council is the highest organ for academic and scientific research work in the Republic of China and is responsible directly to the National Government. It is composed of 14 bureaux which are presided over by a Director who is specially appointed by the National Government.

STATE COUNCIL (12 to 16 MEMBERS):

Co-ordinates work of the Yuans; promulgates all orders. Issues Mandates and other orders in the name of the Government. The President of the National Government is concurrently chairman of the State Council and commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy.

The Chief Political Department: (a) General administration department. (b) Government printing department. (c) Documents and records department.

The Chief Military Department: (a) Ceremonies department.

THE CENTRAL MILITARY COUNCIL:

(a) General Staff office. (b) Military Administrative Council. (c) National Defence Council.

In time of war the President of the State Council, in his capacity as commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy, exercises direct control over the military branches through the Military Council. In time of peace Army and Navy affairs are administrated by the Minister of War.

THE YUANS

The Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Five Yuan are appointed from the members of the State Council.

LEGISLATIVE YUAN (49 to 99 members): Members are appointed for a period of 2 years. This body acts on such matters as legislation, budgets, amnesties, declarations of war, conclusion of treaties, negotiations for peace and other international affairs.

(A) Law drafting committee.
(B) Foreign relations committee.
(C) Finance Committee.
(D) Economics committee.
(E) Secretariat Department.
(F) Statistics department.
(G) Compilation and Translation department.

Judicial Yuan: Highest judicial organ of the government. Charged with judicial trials and administration, disciplinery punishment of officers and trial of administrative cases.

(A) Department of judical Administration.
(B) Department of Judicial trials.
(C) Department for the trial of Administrative cases.
(D) Civil officials discipline Committee.

Control Yuan (19 to 29 Members): Highest supervisory organ of the Government. This Yuan is charged with the powers of impeachment and auditing. The object of this Yuan is to prevent graft and malfeasance on the part of Government officials.

(A) Auditing Department.
(B) Impeachment Department.

Examination Yuan: Charged with determining the qualification of all applicants for public office.

(A) Examination Committee
(B) Department of Registration.

Executive Yuan:

This Yuan contains such Ministers and Committees as may be necessary properly to conduct the administrative work of the Government. Their number is determined by a joint decision of the State Council and Legislative Yuan. Decides on important international matters which are to be introduced to the Legislative Yuan.

Ministries

(a) Minister of Education
(b) Minister of Railways
(c) Minister of Public Health
(d) Minister of Finance
(e) Minister of Foreign Affairs
(f) Minister of War
(g) Minister of Industry and Commerce
(h) Minister of Agriculture and Mining
(i) Minister of Interior
(j) Minister of Communications.

Committees.

(a) National Reconstruction Committee
(b) Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee
(c) Overseas Affairs Committee
(d) Opium Suppression Committee
(e) Committee of Labor

Departments.

(a) Department of the Secretariat
(b) Administrative Affairs Department.

The members of the various Yuan are appointed by the Central Political Council on the recommendation of the President of the Yuan concerned. All Yuan may introduce bills into the Legislative Yuan on matters which pertains to their respective Yuan.

Government matters which have been passed by the Yuan are sent to the State Council for consideration. They are then sent to the Central Political Council either direct or through the standing committee of the Central Executive Committee. After being passed by the Political Council they are returned to the State Council for promulgation.

The Central Executive Committee

Wang Ching-wei	Ting Wei-feng	Pei Yun-ti
Tan Yen-kai	Yu Yue-jen	Wang Loh-ping
Chiang Kai-shek	Koo Meng-yu	Ting Chao-wu
T. V. Soong	Li Lieh-chun	Hwang Shih
Li Chi-sen	Ho Hsiang-ying	Chu Ming-yi
Tai Chi-tai	Hu Han-min	Chow Chi-pong
Chu Pei-teh	King Heng-yi	Ho Ying-ching
Miao Ping	Sun Fo	Chu Chi-ching
Wang Fa-chun	Hsiao Fu-chen	Chen Shu-jen
Chen Kung-po	Pei Wen-wei	Chen Shia-yu
Liu Shou-chung	Wu Chao-chu	Chen Yu-jen
Kan Nai-kwang	Soong Ching-ling	En Keh Pa Tu

Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee

Chiang Kai-Shek	Tai Chi-tao	Li Chi-sen
Tan Yen-kai	Wang Chung-hui	Yu Yu-Jen
Hu Han-Min	Ho Ting-ching	Sun Fo

CENTRAL POLITICAL COUNCIL

Wang Ching-wei	Pei Wen-wei	Miao Ping
Tan Yen-kai	Hsiao Fu-chen	King Heng-yi
Chiang Kai-Shek	Tsai Yuan-pei	En Keh Pa Tu
Hu Han-Min	Li Shih-tseng	Pai Yung-ti
Kan Nai-kwang	Pai Tsung-hsi	Hwang Shih
Chen Kung-po	Chen Ming-chu	Chow Chi-kong
Chao Li-tz	Ho Yao-chu	Liu Shao-chung
C. C. Wu	Yeh Chu-chang	Chen Chia-yu
Sun Fo	Feng Yu-hsiang	Chu Chi-chiang
Chu Pei-teh	Koo Yin-feng	Ting Chao-wu
Chang Ching-king	Yen Hsi-shan	Chao Tai-wen
Ting Wei-feng	Yu Yui-jen	Chen Shu-jen
Wang Fa-Ching	Yi Pei-chi	Chu Ming-Yi
Wu Tze-hwei	Yang Shu-chuang	Wang Loh-ping
Eugene Chen	Huang Fu	Wang Chung-hui
Ho Hsiang-ying	Koo Meng-yi	Niu Ya-tsi
T. V. Soong	H. H. Kung	Chen Pi-chun
Li Chi-sen	Wang Peh-chun	

Chen Ko-fu	Hsien Tu-pi	Huang Shao-hsiung
Li Lieh-chun	C. T. Wang	Chang Chi
Tai Chi-tao		Chiang Mon-lin

Standing Committee of the Central Political Council.

Chiang Kai-shek	Feng Yu-hsiang	Yen Hsi-Shan
Li Chi-sen	Li Tseng-jen	Tan Yen-kai
Hu Han-Min	Li Shih-tseng	Chang Ching-chiang
Tsai Yuan-Pei	Wu Chih-Hui	

The following Central Executive Committee members are permitted to attend meetings held by the Central Political Council:

Wu Te-chen, Chen Chao-yin, Kuo Chung-tao, Li Foo-lin, Pan Yun-chao.

Central Supervisory Council

Wu Chin-hui	Chang Ching-chiang	Tsai Ysan-pei
Koo Yin-feng	Wang Chung-hui	Li Shih-tseng
Niu Yu-tsi	Zou Li-tsi	Chen Kuo-fu
Teng Chi-lu	Huang Shao-siung	Chen Pin-chun

Central Research Council
(Data Incomplete)

General Secretary.....Yang Chuan
Treasurer.....Wang Ching-yi
Secretary.....Hsu Shou-shan

THE STATE COUNCIL

Chiang Kai-shek (Chairman)	Hu Han-min	Tan Yen-ka
Wang Chung-hui	Feng Yu-hsiang	Sun Fo
Chen Ko-fu	Yen Hsi-shan	Li Tsung-jen
Li Chi-sen	Ho Ying-ching	Kin Sen
Yang Shu-chwang	Chang Chi	Tai Chi-tao
Tsai Yuan-pei		

Secretariat of the State Council

Koo Ying-fen (chief secretary)	Yang Hsien-chi	Chow Chung-liang
	Li Chen-fu	Yang Yen-wei
Liu Min-wei	Chu Wen-chung	Wang Tseng-yin
Hsu Chih-chi	Lao Lin-pai	Chien Chang-chao

Chief Political Department

Director of the chief Political Department.....Ku Ying-fen
Director of the General Administrative Dept..Ho Chen-chun
Director of the Government Printing Dept...Chow Chung-liang
Director of the Documents and Records Dept. Yang Hsien-chi

Chief Military Department

Director of the chief Military Department.....Ho Chen-chun
Director of the Ceremonies Department..... Hsiao Chin

The Legislative Yuan

Director.....Hu Han-min
Vice-Director.....Lin Sen

Wang Yung-ping	Wu Te-chen	Liu Keh-chou
Fang Chih-hui	Soong Mei-ling	Soumay Tchen
Chu Ho-chung	Chow Cheng-lin	Wei Ting-sen
Lu Chih-yi	Ma Yin-chu	Miao Bin
Shao Yuan-chung	Wang Shih-chih	Lu Ting
Lin Bin	Shih Chiang-Chia	Chen Chao
Wang Pao-tseng	Wu Hsiang-yin	Tao Hsuan
Tieng Tung	Chow Nan	Quo Tai-chi
Shu Chin-ya	En Keh Pa Tu	Chang Chih-man
Chao Yin	Lu Yi-lung	Tseng Chih
Huang Chang-kup	Wei Huai	Teng Shao-yen
Tsao Shao-kun	Chwang Chung-fu	Lou Ching-hsin
Foo Ping-hsiang	Chen Chang-heng	Teng Kai-hsen
Liu Kuan-hsuen	Huang Chu-shu	Lu Chung-lin
Tsai Hsuan	Chang Feng-chiu	Tai Hsiu-chun
iu Chih-hsuen	Chou I-tang	Niu Yung-chien
Lou Tung-sun		

Law Drafting Committee

Tan Yen-kai (chairman)	Chiang Kai-shek	Sun Fo
Hu Han-min	Tai Chi-tao	Li Shih-tseng
Chang Ching-chiang	Tsai Yuan-pei	Li Chi-sen
Wu Chih-hui	Wang Chung-hui	

Foreign Relations

Chiang Kai-shek	Tan Yen-kai	Tsai Yuan-pei
C. T. Wang	H. H. Kung	Chang Yen-chi
Wang Chung-hui	Wu Ching-hang	Li Yu-jun
T. V. Soong	Yi Pei-chi	Hu Han-min
	Tai Chi-tao	

Finance Committee

Chiang Kai-shek	Tan Yen-Kai	Wu Ching-hang
Tai Chi-tao	Chang Ching-chiang	Wang Chung-hui
Li Yu-kuei	T. V. Soong	C. T. Wang
H. H. Kung	Hu Han-min	Yi Pei-Chi

Economics Committee

Members of this committee have not been appointed to date

Secretariat Department

Chief Secretary:—Li Wen-fan Secretaries:—Li Hsiao-sen
Hsu Kan-tang
Chu Kuo-liang
Feng Hsiao

Compilation and Translation Department

Director—Liu Ying-lu Director of Statistics—D. K. Lieu
Editors:—Wu Chien-peng Huang Shu-huan
Shen Heng Yen Hsien-chih

Judicial Yuan

Director.....Wang Chung-hui
Vice-Director.....Chang Chi

Members of the Judicial Yuan and the heads of the various departments have not been chosen to date.

Control Yuan

Director.....Tsai Yuan-pei
Vice-Director.....Chen Kuo-fu

Members of the Control Yuan and the heads of various departments have not been appointed to date.

Examination Yuan

Director Tai Shi-Tao
Vice-director Sun Fo
Secretaries:—Chen Yu-fung
Kao Huai-shuan
Pan Feng-chi
Pan Tsung-yen

Members of the Examination Yuan and the heads of the various departments have not been appointed to date.

Executive Yuan

Director Tan Yen-kai
Vice-director Feng Yu-hsiang
Counsellors:—Tuan Ping-chang
Li Ta-lien Chang Yun-yung

Ministries

Minister of Education	Chiang Mon-lin
Minister of Health	Hsueh Tu-pi
Minister of Railways	Sun Fo
Minister of Finance	T.V. Soong
Minister of Interior	Yen Shi-shan
Minister of War	Feng Yu-hsiang
Minister of Communications	Wang Fa-chun
Minister of Foreign Affairs	C. T. Wang
Minister of Industry, Commerce & Labor	H. H. Kung
Minister of Mining & Agriculture	Yi Pei-chi
Minister of Judicial Administration	Wei Tao-min

Committees

National Reconstruction Committee

Chiang Kai-shek	Chao Tein-chao	Cheng Hung-nion
H. S. Ki	Ma Hsiao-chun	Tai Chi-tao
Cheng Yoh-siu	Chen Hui-teh	Li Fen-yi

Mongolian & Tibetan Affairs Committee

Chang Chi	Pei Yun-ti	Tsao Chih-jen
Chen Chi-sen	Li Fong-kong	

Overseas Affairs Committee

Li Lieh-chun	Sung Yuen-yuan	Chung Wing-kwang
Chen Chi-keng	Chen Chi-liang	H. H. Kung
Lin San	Hsao Fu-chen	Tseng Chi-lu
Chow Chi-kong	Chiu Hsin-chun	

Opium Suppression Committee
(Should be under the State Council)

Chang Chi-chiang (Chairman)	Tan Yan-kai	Chu Min-yi
C. T. Wang	Wang Chung-hui	Hsueh Tu-pi
Yen Hsi-shan	Wang Peh-chun	Yeh Tsu-chang
	Chiu Hsin-chun	

Committee of Labor

Members have not been appointed to date.

Departments

Department of the Secretariat

First Class Secretaries:—
Tao Hung-hing
Hu Mei

Second Class Secretaries:—
Chu Chang-liang
Li Fan-kuo
Chen Yoh-hua
Tang Liang
Yang Ming-chang
Tan Fu-chi
Wang Liang

Department of Administrative Affairs

Director Chen Yung

Members have not been appointed to date.

Ministry of Education

Minister	Chiang Mon-lin
Political Vice-Minister	Ma Cheng-chung
Administrative Vice-Minister	Chung Chao-hsi

Director of the Bureau of Social Education Chen Chien-siu
Director of the Bureau of Higher Education—Yu Wen-tsai
Director of the Bureau of Cultural Education—Chien Tuan-sen
Director of the Bureau of Elementary Education-Chu Chin-lung
Chief of the Municipal Bureau of Education of Nanking—Chen Pai-tsao

Ministry of Health

Minister	Hsueh Tu-pi
Political Vice-minister	Hu Yoh-wei
Administrative Vice-minister	Liu Hsu-heng

Director of the General Affairs Department Yang Tien-shao
Director of the Medical Administration

Department	Yen Chih-chung
Director of the Infectious Diseases Department	Tsai Hung
Director of the Public Health Department	Ch'n Pao-hsien
Director of the Statistics Department	Chin Sung-pan
Director of the Central Medical Laboratory	Chen Fong-chih
Secretaries	Hsu Shih-chuen
	Chen Chi-hsiang
Counsellors	Meng Kweng-pong
	Tsao Shao-lin
	Liu Wu
	Kiang Wen-hsi
Technical Experts	Sun Yen-cheng
	Chiang Ku-chung
	Chang Chih-kwei
	Hou Yoh-wan

Ministry of Railways

Minister	Sun Fo
Political Vice-Minister	Lien Hai-sen
Administrative Vice-minister	Wang Tseng
Director of the Railway Administration Dept.	Tsao Chen-chih
Director of the Control Department	Tsai Tseng-chi
Director of the Construction Department	Chen Peh-Chwang
Director of the Finance Department	Wang Tseng
Director of the General Affairs Dept.	Chen Yen-chun
Director of the Administration Dept.	Tsao Ching-chih
Director of the Reorganization Dept.	Ma Shao-wei
Assistant-Directors of the Reorganization Department	Chen Kao-chuan
	Chen Ching-wen
	Chow Peh-ching
Assistant-Directors of the General Affairs Department	Cheng Tsu-shi
	Li Tsao-chien
	Li Kan
Chief Engineers	Sun Mou
	Eng Yi-kwang
Chief Secretary	Wu Yen-chih
Secretaries	Chen Chun-pai
	Hsieh Pau-chao
	Chen Ti-shan
	Hu Ti
	Liang Han-tsao
Technical Experts	Wang Chin-chi
	Lu Wei-pu
	Sun Fo
	Sun Hsuan-ming
	Wu Wei-teh
	Zai Wei-yuan
	Lu Hai
	Hung Kau-tao
	Li Wen-chi

Ministry of Finance

Minister	T. V. Soong
Political Vice-Minister	Chang Shou-yung
Administrative Vice-Minister	Li Tiau-sen
Director of the Auditing Department	Chu Chung-tao
Chief Counsellor	Liang Nogh-lai
Chief of the Salt Gabelle	Chien Fong-shih
Chief of the Salt Smuggling Prevention Force	Lu Chung-tau
Director of the Salt Revenue Department	Chien Tsing-kwei
Chief of the Customs Administration Department	Chang Foh-yuin
Director of Customs at Fongyang	Sheng Hsing-kan
Director of Customs at Soochow	Wen Ping-chung
Chief of Tobacco and Wine Tax Bureau	Chen Sha-tu
Director-General of the National Cigarette and Kerosene Tax Bureau	Hsia Chi
Chief of the Stamp Tax Bureau	Li Tai-sen
Treasurer of the Ministry	Li Chao
Chief of the Accounting Department	Chu Chung-tao
Chief of the Internal Tax Department	Kia Tza-nyi
Chief of the National Bond Department	Chung Yen-chen
Chief of the Cigarette Tax Bureau	H. O. Tong
Chief of the Shanghai Office, Ministry of Finance	Li Yung-yi
Inspector of the Inspectorate of Salt Revenue	Liu Tsung-yi
Assistant-Inspector of the Inspectorate	Hussey Freke

Ministry of Interior

Minister	Yen Hsi-shan
Vice-Minister	Chao Tai-wen

The officers of the various departments have not been appointed to date.

Ministry of War

Ministry	Feng Yu-hsiang
Political Vice-Minister	Chang Chung
Administrative Vice-Minister	Lu Chung-liu
Director of the Nanking Branch of the Kiangnan Arsenal	Hung Kung-chu
Chief of the Ammunition Section of the Ministry	Chen Tao
Commissioner of the Nanking Ammunition Bureau	Sun Hsueh-piu
Chairman of the Military Inspection Committee	Hu Kuo-luang
Director of Arsenals	Chang Chung
Director of the General Affairs Department	Yu Tien-shu
President of the Military Advisory Council	Li Chung-jen
Director of the Navy Department	Chen Shao-kwan
Chief of Staff	Li Chi-sen
Inspector General of Military Training	Ho Ying-ching
Director of the Air Forces	Hsiung Bin
Director of the Commissiariat	Yu Hung-fa
Director of the Army Department	Tsao Hao-sen
Director of the Military Affairs Department	Chiang Shao-chan
Director of Military Supply	Chen Tao
Director of Military Communication	Chiu Wei
Director of Military Surgery	Hao Tsu-hua
Director of Military Law	Hsu Wei-lieh
Director of Naval Administration	Chen Shao-kuan
Vice-Director of Naval Administration	Liu Chuan-shao
Vice-Director of the Army Department	Hang Hsiung-hsai
Director of the Army Medical Department	Ho Yao-tsu
Director of the Store Department	Hsu Ping-yung
Director of the Construction Dept.	Chen Hung-chun
Director of the Auditing Department	LI Yen-kwang
Chief Accountant of the Military Supply Administration Department	Tu Chin-ying
Assistant-Director of Aviation	Chang Chin-yu
Assistant-Director of Arsenals	Hsu Ting-yuan
Assistant-Director of the Commissariat Dept.	Chia Yu-tseng

Counsellors:— Wang Shih, Wu Shih-chin, Ma Hsiao-chun, Chow Yin-kun, Chen Sho-lu, Lin Li, Tai Shao-min

Officers on the General Staff

Chief-of-Staff	LI Chi-sen
1st Deputy Chief-of-Staff	Liu Lu-hsien
2nd Deputy Chief-of-Staff	Ko Chin-wen
Divisional Chief of the General Staff	Wang Chih
Director of the General Affairs Dept.	Chang Kuo-yuan
Director of the 1st Department	Huang Chau-chang
Director of the 2nd Department	Li Wei
Director of the 3rd Department	Liu Kwang
Director of Military Surveying	Huang Mo-sung
Assistant Director of Military Surveying	Wu Teh-feng

High Advisors:— Chang Chi-yu, Tuan Yun-feng, Nu Hsu-lu, Chen Liang-tsu, Wang Lung, Yang Hua-chao

Officers Associated with the Inspector-General of Military Training

Inspector-General	Ho Ying-ching
Deputy Inspector-Generals	Chow Ya-wai
	Ho Yao-tsu
Inspector of Cavalry	Wang Kao-chih
Inspector of Artillery	Chang Hsiu-chih
Inspector of the Army Transport Corps	Li Kuo-liang
Inspector of Infantry	Chang Cho
Inspector of the Army Labor Corps	Pan Chung-tai
Inspector of Engineering	Wu Hu-hsuan
Director of the Political Training Bureau	Chen Li
Chief of the Education Divisiono of the General Affairs Department	Chen Chi-chih
General Affairs Department	Pan Chin
Staff Member of the Education Division of the General Affairs Department	Hsieh Peng-chih
Director of the Compilation Bureau of Military Science	Li Ta
Chief of the Secretariat of the General Affairs Department	Kuo Tsi-tan
Chief of the Administration Division of the General Affairs Department	Wang Wen-yen
Member of the National Military Educational Bureau	Chow Wei-kang
Chief Editor of the Military Magazine	Yen Er-yung
Assistant-Chief Editor of the Military Magazine	Yang Yon-fang
Vice-Director of the Political Bureau	Fang Chia-hui
Associate Editors of the Military Magazine	Chen Kwang
	Chang Yao
	Yen Chang-huang
	Li Yin
	Tan Chao-hsiung
Associate Editors of the Military Magazine	Li Yun-lung

Counsellors:—Liu Ping-heng, Li Shih-mon, Wang Ching-nan, Chen Chia-hou, Chang Shou-tung, Chen Chiang, Hsieh Li, Hsu Sen-yu

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Minister	Dr. C. T. Wang
Political Vice-Minister	Cuh Cho-ching
Administrative Vice-minister	Y. L. Tong
Chief of the First Division	Wang Chih-yu

Chief of the Second Division Wu Kung-yi
Chief of the Third Division Hsu Mo
Chief Secretary Hsiung Li
Chief Social Secretary Liang Tai-chun
Chief of the General Affairs Department Chu Ta-pen
Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Hopeh Province Soo Ti-uen
Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Hupeh Province Kan Chia-hou
Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Shantung Province Tsai Shih-chien
Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Canton Chu Chao-hsin
Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Ningpo Chiang Shih-hou
Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Wuhu Quo Tai-tseng
Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Yunnan Chang Peng-han
Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Hunan Chun Fong
Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Kiangsi Chien Tien-uen

Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor

Minister H. H. Kung
Political Vice-Minister Cheng Hung-nien
Administrative Vice-Minister Mu Hsiang-yueh
Director of the Commerce Bureau Chang Yi-ou
Director of the Labor Bureau Hsuang Tsu-pei
Chief Secretary in Charge of Industrial Affairs Hsu Hsien-hsia
Chief of the Department of Industry Wu Chien
Chief of the Department of Commerce S. U. Zau
Director of the General Affairs Department Kao Ping-fong
Director of the Labor Department T, C. Tchow

Ministry of Mining and Agriculture

Minister Yi Pei-chi
Vice-minister Li Kung-sung
Director of the General Affairs Department Chen Yueh
Director of the Shanghai Office Yang Kao-tao

Ministry of Communications

Minister Wang Pa-chun
Political Vice-minister Li Chung-kung
Administrative Vice-minister Wei Yi-chin
Secretary-General Hsuan-Ching
Director of the Navigation Departement Yin Ju-jen
Director-General of Posts Liu Shu-fan
Deputy-Director-General of Posts Li Chi-fan
Co-Director of Posts Chen Ting-chun
Director of the General Affairs Department Fu Ting-sen
Director of the Telegraph Administration Dept. Chwang Chih-huan
Secretary Shan Ching
Counsellors:—Hsu Hsiu-chih Li Shih

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kiangsu Province

Commissioner of Foreign Affairs Wunze King
Chief Secretary, Section of General Affairs T. S. King
Chief Secretary, Section of Foreign Relations T. W. Kwok
Assistant Secretary, Section of Foreign Relations James C. T. Waung
Chief Secretary, Section of Political Affairs S. L. Chang
Chief Secretary, Section of Commercial Affairs Chu Hoh-kao
Kingson Wang
Secretariat:- T. W. Kwok S. K. Ling Y. W. Yang
Wu Pao-yu K. Y. Chen

Ministry of Judicial Administration

Minister Wei Tao-ming
Administrative Vice-Minister Hsien Yin-chow
Counsellors:- Chang Yi-ou Hsu Ching-sen
Hsu Wei-tseng Tseng Chi-hsi

Peiping Division of the Central Political Council

Members

Fong Chen-wu	Li Shih-tseng	Yen Hsi-shan
Feng Yu-hsiang	Lu Chung-lin	Pei Tsung-chi
Chiang Tso-ping	Ma Fu-hsiang	Chen Tiao-yuen
Chang Chi (Chairman)	Liu Shou-chung	Wang Fu-ching
Chao Tai-wen	Li Chung-tung	Li Shih-cheng
Sheng Chen	Liu Chen-jua	Li Shih-tseng

Kaifeng Division of the Central Political Council

Ma Fu-hsiang Feng Yu-hsiang

Shansi Division of the Central Political Council

Yen Hsi-shan (Chairman)	Chao Tai-wen	Nan Kwei-hsien
	Chia Chin-ten	Shan Chen
Dien Tung	Ma Chuan	Fang Pin-jen

Wuhan Division of the Central Political Council

Li Chung-jen (Chairman)	Pei Chung-hsi	Hu Tsung-tuh
Lu Ti-ping	Chen Shao-kuang	Cheng Tze-pang
	Yan Ching	Li Liang-chien
Chang Hua-pu	Liu Yuen-Sze	

Kwangturg Division of the Central Political Council

Li Chi-sen (Chairman)	Tai Shi-tao	Chen Ming-shu
Li Wen-fan	Feng Tsoh-wan	Chu Chia-hua
Kin Wen-kai		

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

Anhwei Provincial Government

Chairman—Chien Tiao-yuen
Chief Secretary—Hsu Yi
Commissioner of Civil Affairs—Wu Hsin-ya
Commissioner of Finance—Yuan Li-chen
Commissioner of Reconstruction—Li Fan-yi
Members:

	Li Fan-yi
Lu Liang-tsan	Yuan Li-chen
Chien Tao-yuen	Hsu-yi

Charhar Provincial Government

Chairman—Yang An-chu
Commissioner of Civil Affairs—Peng Tsan-huang
Commissioner of Education—Chang Nai-sen
Commissioner of Finance—Nan Chun

Peng Tsan-kuang	Nan Chun	Chang Nai-sen

Members:

Tung Hsiao-hsien	San Ti-ka-shin-tan
San Mu-twan-lun-mo-chien	

Chekiang Provincial Government

Chairman—Chang Ching-kiang
Commissioner of Finance—Cien Yung-min
Commissioner of Reconstruction—Cheng Ching-chun
Commissioner of Civil Affairs—Chu Chia-hua

Chu Chia-hua	Chen Chi-tsai	Ma Ying-chu

Members:

Chien Yung-min	Cheng Ching-chun	Yen Chao-tang
Chiang Pen-chen	Huang Fu	Ho Chih-wu
Chow Chun-yen		

Fukien Provincial Government

Chairman—Yang Shu-shuang
Commissioner of Civil Affairs—Chen Nai-yuan
Commissioner of Finance—Hsu Fu
Commissioner of Education—Chen Shi-Kwei
Commissioner of Reconstruction—Hsu Hsieh-shi

	Ting Chao-yu	Fong Sen-tao	Yang Shu-shuang
Members:	Chen Nai-yuan	Hsu Fu	Cheng Chih-kwei
	Hsu Hsien-shi	Lin Ts-yuen	Chen Pei-kun
	Chen Chu-nan		

Honan Provincial Government

Chairman—Hsueh Tuh-lien
Commissioner of Finance—Fu Cheng-shun
Commisioner of Reconstruction—Chen Luan-shu

	Fu Cheng-shun	Hsueh Tuh-lien	Wu Hsin-tien
Members:	Shih Yu-shan	Chao Shao-yu	Chen Luan-shu

Hopei Provincial Government

Chairman—Liu Chen-hua
Commissioner of Civil Affairs—Sun Huan-luan
Commissioner of Finance—Li Hung-wen
Commissioner of Education—Han Fu-shu
Commissioner of Reconstruction—Wong Shou-chun

	Chao Tai-wen	Shang Chen	Han Fu-shu
Members:	Li Pei-chi	Yen Chi-yi	Wong Shou-chuan
	Sun Huan-luan	Li Hung-wen	Chu Shou-kwang
	Sheng Ying-mu	Tuan Chung-kin	Lu Hsien
	Li Chin-yuang		

Hupeh Provincial Government

Chairman—Chang Shih-pan
Commissioner of Civil Affairs—Yen Tsung
Commissioner of Education—Liu Shou-chi
Commissioner of Reconstruction—Shih Tsung
Commissioner of Finance—Pei Yu-kwun
Chief Secretary—Ma Hsi-fan

	Chang Chin-pan	Yen Tsung	Shih Ying
Members:	Liu Shu-chi	Li Shou-tung	Li Wen-hao
	Tao Chun		

Hunan Provincial Government

Chairman—Lu Ti-ping
Commissioner of Civil Affairs—Tseng Chi-wu
Commissioner of Reconstruction—Liu Chao-pu
Commissioner of Education—Chang Chong
Commissioner of Finance—Fu Cheng
Commissioner of Foreign Affairs—Li Fang

	Lu Ti-ping	Chen Chia-yu	Li Chien-lung
Members:	Chang Chong	Liu Cha-pu	Tseng Chi-wu
	Li Yu-shih	Chow Lan	Ho Chien
	Liu Hsin	Liu Ying	

Kansu Provincial Government

Chairman--Liu Yih-fan
Commissioner of Civil Affairs—Yen Yung
Commissioner of Reconstruction—Yang Mo-shih
Commissioner of Finance—Li Hsiang-chen
Commissioner of Foreign Affairs—Yen Yung

	Li Hsiang-chen	Yen Yung	Yang Mo-shih
Members:	Chao Shih-pin	Chao Hsi-pin	Meng chi-Chung

Kiangsi Provincial Government

Chairman—Chu Pei-mh
Commissioner of Foreign Affairs—Chien Tien-jen
Commissioner of Reconstruction—Tsao Hoa-sen
Commissioner of Education—Yeh Kuan-hung

Members:	Tsao Hoa-sen	Yen Kuan-hung	Chien Tien-jen

Kiangsu Provincial Government

Chairman—Niu, Yung-chien
Commissioner of Civil Affairs—Miao Bin
Commissioner of Finance—Chang Shao-yung
Commissioner of Education—Wei Ku
Commissioner of Reconstruction—Wang Pah-ling

(*Continued on page 132*)

The General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai

BY S. S. FUNG

With the Chinese merchants coming to the front to take a very active part in shaping the destiny of the nation, it is a source of general satisfaction to take note of the great progress that the merchants have made in recent times by taking pains to organise themselves into articulate bodies. The National Government, too, has shown its earnest enthusiasm for the cause of the merchants by placing their interests in the hands of a separate ministry: the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor. The recent convention of the National Associated Chambers of Commerce shows how wide a range of interests is covered by the mercantile profession. In the present article an attempt is made to offer to the reading public a brief historical survey of the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai showing how it has come to be the institution that it is to-day and what are the plans which it has in view for making the influence of its useful mission felt on a national and international scale. A brief account will also be given of the resolutions of the recent convention of the National Associated Chambers of Commerce which among other things provide for the foundation of a Chinese daily journal specially devoted to the interests of the commercial world and the establishment of a mercantile bank.

The whole article, it is believed, will especially appeal to those foreign organizations and institutions which have constant dealings with the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, and have from time to time evinced a keen interest tn knowing more of its inner story.

Historical Survey

The General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai was originally known as the Merchants, Meetings Guild (商業會議公所) and its establishment was imperially sanctioned at the instance of two high officials of the Manchu Court: Sheng Hsuan-huai who was stationed in Shanghai for the revision of commercial treaties, and Chang Chih-tung, the Viceroy of Nanyang. This was in the 9th moon of the 28th year of Kwang Hsu. The first home of the organisation was in an alleyway off Nanking Road known as the Wu Chang Lee. The President was Yen Kuo-hsueh (also known as Yen Hsin-hou) who was Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Bank of Commerce. The Vice-President was Chou Chin-lu, Managing-Director of the Hua Hsin Cotton Mill. Apart from cultivating the spirit of goodwill and co-operation among the merchants a tentative programme was drawn up governing the activities of the new organization. This programme was based on the regulations governing the foreign Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Associations in various places. It deals specifically with six phases of the life of the business community, namely (1) to spread knowledge of the principles of trade (明宗旨); (2) to establish the spirit of harmony between the merchants and the authorities (通上下); (3) to produce teamwork among the merchants and the people (聯群情); (4) to memorialise the authorities on the evils which should be eradicated and the reforms which should be undertaken (陳利弊); (5) to frame regulations for facilitating the transaction of business (定規則); and (6) to bring pressure to bear on debtors owing money to the merchants (追逋負).

These specific functions of the then Merchants' Meetings Guild were approved by the Board of Internal Administration and the Board of Foreign Affairs for the Imperial Government was still without a Ministry of Commerce.

Mr. S. S. Fong, Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, who has played a very significant part in making the useful inflence of this historic institution felt on a nation-wide, and who has identified himself with a number of social, civic and public enterprises.

The Board of Commerce

In the 29th year of Kwang Hsu the Board of Commerce was created, and in the following year the Chamber of Commerce at Peking (now Peiping) was established. This brought about a corresponding elevation of the status of the Shanghai organisation which instead of being called the Merchants' Meetings Guild became known as the Chinese Merchants' Association of Shanghai (上海商務總會), and it was equipped with a new seal supplied by the Government. The organisation was now removed to new offices at Elgin Road, and a bureau was established therein as the Shanghai office of the Ministry of Commerce for the purpose of getting into closer touch with the merchants of the country and the Overseas Chinese. Mr. Yen remained as the Chairman, and he was assisted by two vice-chairmen, Hsu Yun-chou and Chou Chin-lu. Their term of office was for one year. A set of 37 regulations was tentatively drawn up together with a set of 23 regulations governing the administration. Apart from the Chairman and Vice-Chairman the regulations provided for a Board of Councillors and a resident general secretary. Messrs. Yen and Chou were relieved by Messrs. Tseng Shao-ching and Chu Pao-san, and these gentlemen were in turn succeeded by Messrs. Li Hou-yun and Sun Yin-ting who assumed office in the 33rd year of Kwang Hsu.

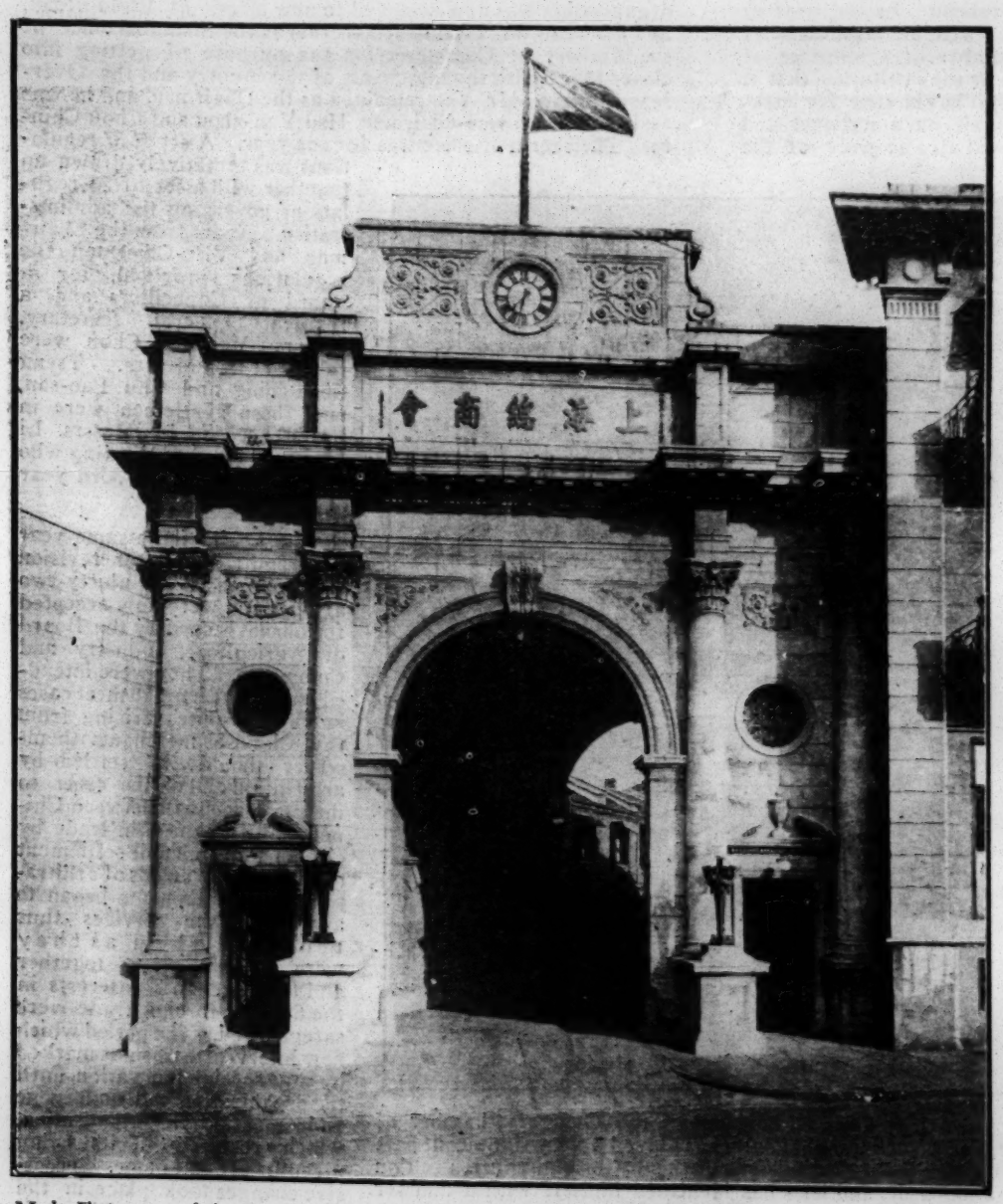
In April of the same year the regulations after revision were increased to ninety-two articles and were duly accepted for official record by the Board of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. They were intended on the one hand to meet cases in which disputes arising from the Chinese merchants themselves should be settled by arbitration and on the other to maintain goodwill between Chinese and foreigners in trade by effecting an amicable settlement of disputes by means of arbitration. The merchants began to appreciate the services thus rendered them as they were brought closer together and the merchants' interests in the field of foreign trade were safeguarded. The period which now intervened was not marked by any special innovation until the organization had undergone fundamental re-organisation, which resulted in its being given its present name. Successive changes took place in the executive personnel. The chair for the chairman was occupied by Mr. Chou Chin chen for three terms consecutively. He had been successively assisted by Messrs. Li Yun-shu, Yen Tz-chun and Shao Chin-tao. In the 3rd year of Hsuan Tung the Chairmanship fell into the hands of Chen Yun-fu and Pei Yun-sheng.

The Taotoi of Shanghai has been in the habit of furnishing the rent for the building used for the organization. But later on an application submitted to the Board of Agriculture and Commerce was imperially sanctioned which provided for the allotment of a piece of land situated at the west of the Temple of the Queen of Heaven (Tien Hou Kung) for the erection of a new home for the organisation. This place has been used for the temporary residence of Chinese ministers accredited to foreign Governments who happened to be passing through Shanghai.

Removal to a New Home

In January of the first year of the Min Kuo (1912) the Chinese Merchants' Association of Shanghai vacated its offices

at Elgin Road and removed to its new home to be used permanently as such. The association was throughly reorganized, and from that moment onward became known as the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai (上海總商會). On June 1st Chou Chia-chen was elected Chair man and Messrs. Pei Yun-sheng and Wang I-ting were elected Vice-Chairmen. According to the new regulations the tenure of office was to be for a period of two years, Mr. Chou having had the distinction of being the first chairman after the reorganigation. In June of the third year of the Min Kuo (1914) Mr Chou was relected Chairman and Mr. Chu Pao-san, Vice-Chairman. In the following year, in the month of October, Mr. Chou became the Taotai of Shanghai, and this led to a change of personnel, Mr. Chu Pao-san having been elevated to the position of Chairman and Mr. Shen Lien-fang appointed Vice-Chairman. It may be added here that up to now the heads of the Chamber of Commerce have been known as President and Vice-President but the new provision of the Commercial Law



Main Entrance of the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai facing the Soochow Creek, (Corner of North Honan Road)

governing the Chamber of Commerce ordains that they be known as Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

With the acquisition of the land attached to the Temple of the Queen of Heaven (Tien Hou Kung) a campaign was launched for the purpose of raising a building fund. The plan provides for a large auditorium for the use of various trade interests for holding their meetings, spacious rooms for accommodating the working staff by providing them with modern offices. The foundation stone was laid in October of the second year of the Min Kuo (1913) and the building was ready for occupation by the end of March in the fourth year of the Min Kuo (1915). The campaign resulted in the raising of more than one hundred thousand taels among the merchants. The inaugural ceremony marking the formal opening of the building took place on March 18th of the fifth year of the Min Kuo (1916).

A Commercial Museum

Mr. Chu Pao-san was elected Chairman and Mr. Shen Lien-fang, Vice-Chairman. In November of the same year it was proposed to establish a commercial museum for which purpose the raising of a public loan was decided upon in order that an additional building might be put up. In the seventh year of the Min Kuo (1918) Messrs. Chu and Shen were re-elected. In the summer of the ninth year of the Min Kuo (1920) the building for the museum was ready for occupation, the cost of the undertaking amounting to Tls. 68,143. The various apartments were equipped with the necessary show cases and other furnitures which necessitated a further outlay for the amount of Tls.25,960. In the same year as the result of a new election Mr. C. C. Nieh was elected Chairman and Mr. Chin Yun-ching was elected Vice-Chairman. They took up the commercial museum proposition with great enthusiasm and proceeded to secure commercial exhibits so that the museum might be opened. At the same time steps were taken to obtain the fund for meeting the regular operating expenses. A campaign was again launched which brought in $164,268. The Nanyang Brothers donated 1500 shares. A sum of $20,000 was set aside for meeting regular expenses for the year while the rest of the fund was invested in banks to produce interest to meet the overhead expenses.

In July of the tenth year of the Min Kuo (1921) the first issue of the official organ of the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai known as the National Journal of Commerce first saw the light. In November the Commercial Museum was formally thrown open. In February of the eleventh year of the Min Kuo (1922) the Commercial Library was inaugurated, and in July of the same year Messrs. Sun Han-chang and Fong Chu-pah were elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman. In July of the thirteenth year (1924) Mr. Yu Ya-ching succeeded Mr. Sung as Chairman, and Mr. Fong remained as Vice-Chairman on account of his re-election to this position. In July of the fifteenth year of the Min Kuo (1926) Messrs. Fu Hsiao-an and Yuan Li-tung were elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman. With the spread of the Nationalist regime to Shanghai the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai underwent further reorganization in its executive personnel and the system of a single executive chairman was replaced by a decision arrived at a general meeting of the members of the Chamber which took place on May 7th in the sixteenth year of the Min Kuo (1927). The committee system was introduced and a standing committe of seven was formed to which were nominated Messrs. S. S. Fung, S. U. Zau, Wu Yun-tsai, H. Y. Moh Shih Tz-kun, Lin Kang-hou and Lu Feng-tsu. A special executive committee was created out of the standing committee composed of Messrs. S. S. Fung, Lin Kang-hou and H. Y. Moh (now Vice-Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor). This Committee system endures to this day.

II.—The Chamber of Commerce Law

The Chamber of Commerce Law (商會法) was first promulgated in the fourth year of the Min Kuo (1915) by a mandate promulgated on December 14th. This law among other things provides as follows :

(1) A General Chamber of Commerce may be established in places where the highest administrative authorities of the various places function or where commerce and industries are centralised as is the case of the leading commercial ports.

(2) A Chamber of Commerce may be established in places where the authorities function and where commerce and industries assume a role of importance.

(3) A General Chamber of Commerce should start with a

minimum membership of fifty and a Chamber of Commerce should start with a minimum membership of thirty. In all cases the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce is necessary.

(4) A candidate for membership in the Chamber of Commerce must possess one of the three following qualifications :—

(a) Manager of a firm or a branch thereof.

(b) A director representing a trade and holding the position of manager in that trade.

(c) Founder of a commercial or industrial enterprise or Manager of an enterprise of this nature.

(5) A candidate for membership is considered disqualified when he has one of the following shortcomings :

(a) Loss of rights of citizenship.

(b) Being placed under an act of bankruptcy which has not been terminated.

(c) Positive signs of mental derangement.

(6) The General Chamber of Commerce or Chamber of Commerce is administered by a, Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, and a number of directors. The number of directors of a General Chamber of Commerce should range from 30 to 60 and that for a Chamber of Commerce from 15 to 30. All these positions are of an honorary character.

(7) The functions of a General Chamber of Commerce of a Chamber of Commerce may be summarised af follows :—

(a) To devise plans for the improvement of commerce and industries.

(b) To present views to the Central or Provincial authorities in connection with the making of laws for commerce and industries, or in connection with the modification or abolition of such laws or in connection with matters related to commercial and industrial interests.

(c) To furnish information to the Central or local authorities in dealing with inquiries concerning trade and industries.

(d) To make investigations concerning trade and industries and to compile statistics showing the fruits of such investigations.

(e) To make commercial and industrial investigations on behalf of commercial and industrial interests or to certify the place of production of any merchandise or the price of such merchandise.

(f) To have the authority of assembling the products of trade and industrial interests for the purpose of holding industrial exhibitions.

(g) To cope with any panic that threatens the market or to petition the authorities to maintain the general situation.

(h) To have the power of establishing commercial museums, commercial and industrial schools, and to take up enterprises which generally concern trade and the industries. The approval of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce is necessary for such undertakings.

(8) Apart from the above functions the General Chamber of Commerce may act as arbitrator for the adjustment of differences between one Chamber of Commerce and another Chamber of Commerce, and in dealing with affairs entrusted to it by the authorities the General Chamber of Commerce may call upon the Chambers of Commerce for their cooperation.

(9) The executive personnel of the Chamber of Commerce or the General Chamber of Commerce is determined by ballot. Positions may be created for Special Directors on account of their being commercial and industrial experts and on account of their commanding financial influence.

(10) To be an elector or to become eligible a member must not be under 30 years of age.

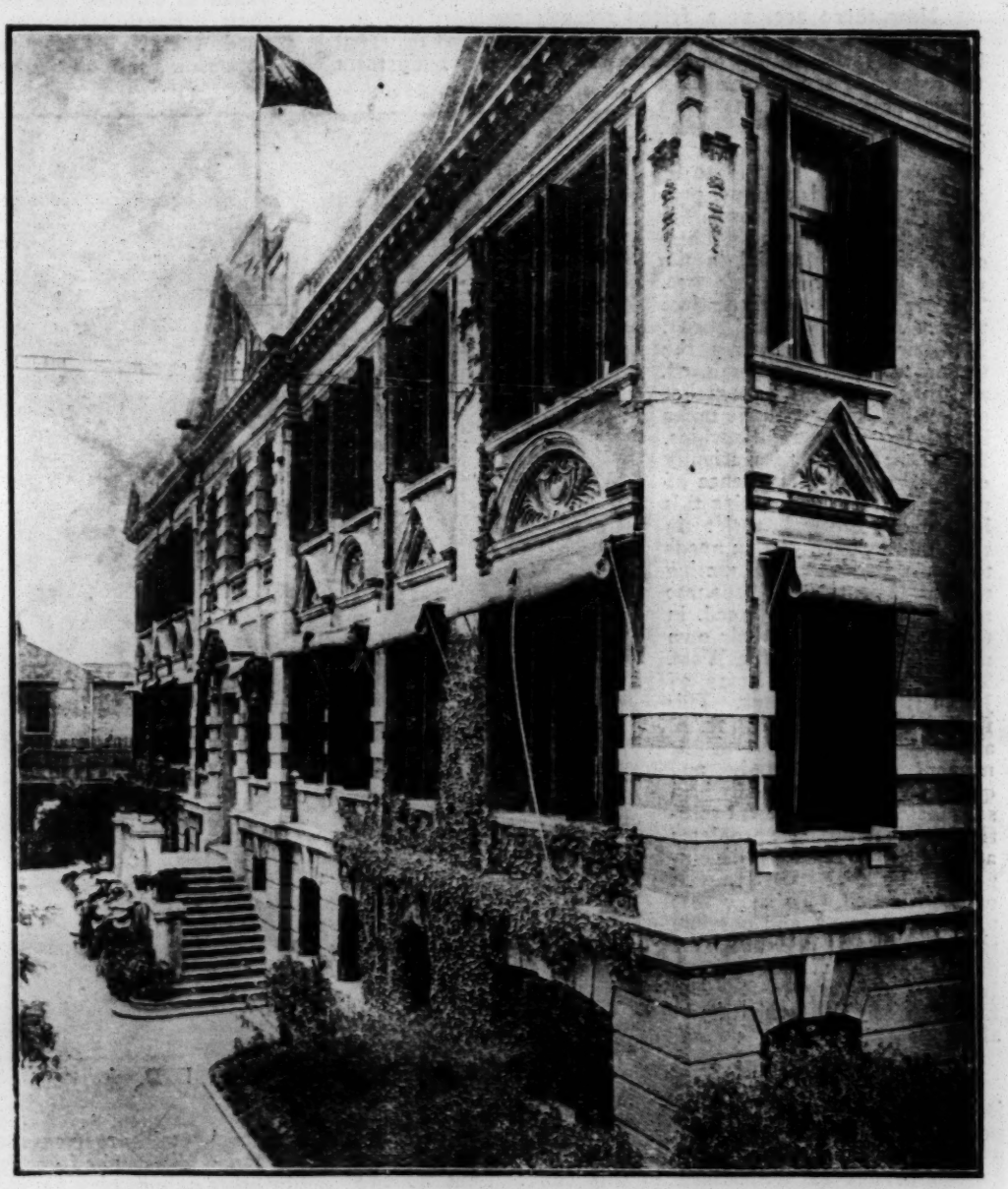
(11) The term of office will be for two years; re-election is permitted once only.

(12) The members shall meet in conference once annually but executive members shall confer at least twice monthly.

(13) The regulations shall not be changed without the consent of a two-third quorum.

(14) The Chamber of Commerce or the General Chamber of Commerce shall not be dissolved without a three-fourth quorum, and votes in favour of dissolution should represent a two-third majority of all the members present.

(15) The General Chamber of Commerce shall be empowered to organise a national federation of various Chambers of Commerce.



Staircase leading to the Auditorium of the General Chamber of Commerce; Front View of Administrative Building.

III.— General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai

By virtue of a mandate bearing date of November 1st on the sixteenth year of the Min Kuo (1927) the constitution of the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai has been amended. The following are among the provisions of the amended constitution which perpetuates the committee system:

(1) The functions of the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai are as follows:—

(a) To devise plans for the maintenance of normal trade condition and for the advancement of trade.

(b) To enlighten the authorities on matters connected with commercial and industrial legislation and other problems affecting trade and industrial enterprises.

(*Continued on page 128*)

Untying The Sino-Japanese Knot

BY FRANK RAWLINSON, A. M., D. D.

TWO contiguous nations, like China and Japan, must either live together in amity or strive against each other in a suppressed or overt enmity. I do not profess to know Japan's political secrets. But no one can deny that the present relationship of herself with China is tied in a hard knot. And fairly visible events, such as thos- beginning with 1915, are by the Chinese popularly interpreted in terms of aggressive and exploitive policies anent China. Be these interpretations true or false they nevertheless help to tighten not loosen the knot. These contiguous peoples need to be cooperative neighbors, not competitive opponents. Neither can afford to stand on the dignity of an assumed self-sufficiency or follow self-centered aims. Even a missionary may venture that much by way of Far Eastern politicial musing.

Now there are, as a friend recently reminded me, *two* ways of getting rid of a Gordian knot. One is to *cut* it. That is the usual western way and is the way Japan *seems* at present to prefer. It does get rid of a particular knot but sets folks twisting others as complicated. The Chinese way, however, is to ***untie*** knots. That is, to be sure, a slow and tedious process. But not only does it stop the knot-making process it also conserves the material in the untied knot for further use. The expenditure of a little time thus works for political thrift. It allows, moreover, for the untiers to get better acquainted, and so learn how to do together something other than make knots in their relationships. Even the West, impatiently eager by reason of its sense of material power, is learning this lesson of political thrift in relation to China. Japan needs to learn it also. Or granting that as Orientals the Japanese already know it they need, in this case, to follow their own mood not one from the West. That China is suspicious of Japan is evident enough. This feeling is nonetheless significant and dangerous because at the moment it runs deeply and quietly. There can hardly be a satisfactory or permanent solution to Sino-Japanese problems as it exists. It must dissappear. The knot it is biting on must be untied. To show that this is necessary and possible is the purpose of this somewhat daring excursion into politics. In this I shall try to face the facts squarely and sympathetically.

Dr. Frank Rawlinson, A. M., D. D.

Japan Is Ambitious

The first fact we strike is that Japan is ambitious for political supremacy in the Pacific. "She is determined", says a recent book,[1] "to be the leading Power in the Pacific, regarding herself as predestined to this end". Thus do two friendly British authors sum up her ambition. As a result of this desire for "overlordship" they expect Japan to "create" the problems of the Pacific during the next decade. This desire for supremacy includes also an urgent wish to continue her territorial expansion. Such a national ambition is perhaps as instinctive as that of the individual to expand his ego. And it is permissible if it does not necessitate a shrinking of the ego of other nations or individuals. At present Japan is well ahead of all others in this race. Her problem is to hold such a position to the satisfaction of others. And that she cannot unless this position is made an agency of service to others as do well as of the satisfaction of her own ego. That is one of the modern qualifications for individual as well as national leaders in this age and especially in this area of the world. It is a new twist in political philosophy. It involves one of the compensatory laws of life, namely that in serving others we meet our own needs in the best way. Such leaders may not get *all* they want but what they get will taste sweeter and go farther.

Japan must face frankly three dangers that inhere in this her present eager ambition and which affect adversely particularly her relation to her nearest national fellow.

In the first place Japan has developed her military muscles to a point where they stick out. Like all other muscular folk she finds it easy to display or utilize them. To her they seem big enough to make good all her ambitions. China, of course, recognizes that her military muscles are comparatively flabby. Japan may, unless she is careful, be caught in the old snare that "might makes right". But does it? Of course Japan is showing the restraint that strong men conscious of their strength sometimes show. But she might use it! She needs, therefore, to remember that China is one of the hardest nations in a stiff-necked world to convince on anything by a show or use of force though she has often enough backed down before it in the past. Anything, therefore, that Japan's muscles might take for her could only be held temporarily. And in the taking she would make harder that friendly co-operation with out which she cannot live successfully with China. Certainly the rippling of her muscles during recent years has created more difficulties than it has removed. For every knot cut others have appeared more tightly twisted!

China Apt to React

Now whatever China's ambitions or imperialistic aetivities in the past she exhibits no desire at the moment to extend her sway over other peoples and territories. She is setting out to utilize what is hers. But confronted as she is with a nation that does desire to extend its sway—not necessarily always its sovereignty—over China in order to expand itself, she is quite apt to react in terms of the force that stands ready to back up such expansion. So that while the development of a desire on the part of China for territorial expansion is unlikely she may feel it necessary to settle sooner or later in terms of military force the questions raised by the impingment of other nations upon her own territory and sovereignty. That is another of the dangers inherent in the present situation. Of course the probability of China thus developing a determination to settle issues by military measures is not due to the existing attitude in Japan alone. The forceful measures used over a long period by other nations play an important part therein. But it remains true that the pressure ot political force, so far as China is at present concerned, is felt more in connection with Japan than any other nation. If Japan wishes to head off this possibility of long-continued conflict that might result in overt military effort she must temper her ambitions and rely more on measures of reason than either implied or actual military measures. Japan is certainly the aggressive party in this situation. But I hope that a change in her temper and methods as suggested above will develop.

In this connection Japan may well remember, also, that international autocracy like national autocracy is becoming a thing of the past though it has by no means lost its charm for either individuals or nations. Japan as a whole needs to recognize that the peaceable sharing of values between herself and China must rest on a democratic not an autocratic basis. Mr. Y Tsurumi has said [2] that modern Japan tends

1. The Pacific: A Forecast. P. T. Etherton and H. H. Tiltman. patge 21

2. Problems of the Pacific, page 497.

towards a "new system of political philosphy democracy. "But Japan as a whole is far from having adopted that system. It is evidently engaged in a tense struggle with the military-imperialistic philosophy. It is this latter which seems to be dominant in Japan's present attitude towards China. But one may confidently say that the former system of thought alone can put her, relationships with China on a satisfactory basis. How Japan will settle this issue we cannot say. But it is evident that her present flirting with political autocracy must give place to proposals to China based on political democracy. She mustgive up the idea of being "king" of the Pacfiic and accept that of being an equal among equals with a view to sharing with others whatever the Pacific has to offer to the building up of human life.

The Danger in the Situation

To curb her political ambitions is, however, far from being all the problems facing Japan in Sino-Japanese relationships. In part, at least, her political ambitions are rooted in certain vital needs. In noting these, I can I hope, show a little more sympathy with Japan than is evident in this article heretofore. On the other hand I must say frankly that Japan, no more than any other nation, has any right to attempt to meet these needs on a purely imperialistic basis. And I take it that a considerable proportion of the Japanese would agree with that proposition. Nevertheless Japan, like other nations, may become so intent on meeting her own needs that the equally pressing needs of China may be overlooked or pushed to the wall. That is another danger in the present situation. In pointing it out I am trying to show sympathy with both Japan and China.

Japan has certain pressing economic needs. Her industrialization is proceeding rapidly. For the products thereof she needs markets. She is, therefore, rightly and vitally interested in the nearest and biggest potential market in the world, China. And it would appear that the Japanese, who constitute the largest group of non-Chinese in China, are in the main traders. It has been noted that until the standards of living in China rise much higher than in general they now are the Japanese cannot compete with the Chinese much along other lines. They have not as yet proved to any large extent their ability to colonize in the ordinary sense.

To this need for trading facilities must be added the need of their industrial enterprises for raw materials, particularly coal, iron and oil. Mr. Tsurumi says [3] that of the so-called twenty-one demands, made of China by Japan in 1915, only four are now in existence and one of these, that of the right to own and lease land, is not yet decided. Of the other three one has to do with the Sino-Japanese joint cooperation of the Han Yeh Ping iron mine. At this point, then, and in connection with the development of coal mines in Manchuria the economic need of Japan for raw material exerts special and quite definite political pressure upon China.

The Tariff Question

That these economic needs of Japan are legitimate and urgent may readily be admitted. But should they be used to justify the bringing of any sort of political *pressure* upon China? For purposes of trade Japan, in common with some other nations, is interested in keeping China's import tariff low. Japan, indeed, finds it harder to yield at this point than some other nations. But inasmuch as Japan's tariff wall is extraordinarily high with a view to protecting herself a little more generosity towards China in this regard would help advance the belief in China that both are equally free to manage their own tariff. The suspicion that this equality is not granted, added to other efforts to make trade facilities a matter of political pressure, puts sand in the wheels of trade in the form of boycotts which even if they are to some extent abortive do no good to anybody. Trade between nations as between individuals must be a matter of free interchange. Naturally, also, the Chinese desire to dispose of their own products. This may, of course, get in the way of the free movement of the products of others. But this is a privilege every nation has a right to claim for itself. Perhaps Japan needs to recognize more generously this right of China. In any event she should scrupulously avoid imposing trade conditions upon China she declines to accept for herself. She should, furthermore, in common with all nations, cease to think of the Chinese mainly in terms of their purchasing capacity.

With regards to the raw materials Japan would like to get from China her position is even more difficult than is the case with trade. China is, it is true, far behind Japan in industrial development. This is partly due to the unwieldy size of China's industrial problems and partly due to the fact that she is behind Japan in domestic rehabilitation. Furthermore China has hardly as yet begun to develop her own resources in raw material. She does not, indeed, as yet know definitely their extent. But what then? In developing these resources China will probably call on the Japanese for help as readily as on any other people. But looking into the future China sees that as her own industrial development is speeded up and extended—both of which are inevitable—she will need much if not all of her available raw material herself. China cannot, then, look indifferently on attempts to preempt these resources to the use of other nations. Such preemption was, however, the motive of the twenty-one demands and seems still to be the hope of Japan to some extent. Looked at in this way Japan's *present* need for raw material and to a lesser extent for trade facilities is clashing with China's emerging *future* needs for both. And even though China may be blamed for the slowness of her development of the use of these raw materials nevertheless she has the prior claim thereon both as regards the fact that they belong to her and also that her future need thereof will be enormous. Under the circumstances, therefore, whatever share Japan might claim as a *privilege* she is hardly justified in claiming it directly or indirectly as a *right*. In other words Japan must recognize that her present economic needs clash with China's emerging needs. In simple fairness, therefore, Japan must seek to share trade and raw materials with China on a basis mutually satisfactory and not on one that implies, directly or indirectly, that having the need she is justified in forcing the issue on China or in taking steps that look like taking what eventually China needs for herself. This may look like an academic question. It is not. It is a matter of quite practical politics. In addition to having Japan express sympathy with China's political reconstruction one would like her leaders also to show publicly appreciation of China's needs and rights in the matter of economic interests. The Japanese press is significantly silent on such problems. But there can hardly be permanent friendship between the two peoples until there is frank public recognition of the actual situation.

The Pressure of Population

But we should also ask, in justice to Japan, whether or not there is any pressing human need in Japan that explains, in part at least, her eagerness to acquire preferential holds on some things China has and makes her more ready than she would be otherwise to use imperialistic methods in securing them. There is! And in pointing it out we can assure Japan of greater sympathy than we have so far shown either with her desire for overlordship or her attempts to preempt China's economic resources.

It was stated at the last session of the Institute of Pacific Relations[4] that "Japan seems to have arrived at the saturation point of population". She has passed the stage of self-sufficiency as regards the necessities of life. There are four people to every acre. "That is the highest ratio in the whole world". By way of contrast "the United States has three acres of crops and nine acres of pasturage and range land per inhabitant". At present with only "one-twentieth of the area of that of the United States Japan supports a population of over one-half of that of the United States. Intensive agriculture explains how this has been done up to date. Now even if we grant that these statements may be inflated somewhat—which is not apparent—we must recognize that the Japanese face hunger on a large scale unless something intervenes to supply the need for necessities which threatens soon to be too large for them to handle within their own territoryl This urgent need also explains in part how Japan's territoria. expansion is rooted in the simple need for more land whereon to save her surplus population from hunger. But does even this threatening dissater justify Japan in seeking to meet her need at the expense of others? That question cannot be blinked even though our sympathy with Japan is great. Japan has acquired some additional territory—Formosa and Korea for instance—and has in addition 18,000 of her nationals in China and 130,000 in Manchuria together with the fact that 1,000,000 Koreans have moved from their native land to Manchuria, though whether this is the result of displacement by Japanese I do not know. I cannot, however, discover any signs that this migration has eased the pressure of Japan's population saturation. Japan would still *like* to get more land or at least enjoy much freer migration privileges than she does at present. Let us look into this a little more carefully.

The Question of Birth Control

Japan, then has too many people to be able to be self-sufficient as regards the necessities of life. That is a tremendously appealing human problem! Other nations are facing the same problem though not in so acute a form as Japan. So far as I know, however, Japan has paid very little attention to birth-control as a means of population control. Furthermore there is some uncertainty as to whether her intensive agricultural methods could not be made still further effective. But both have an uncertain bearing on the actual possibility of the Japanese being pinched by hunger in the not distant future. In consequence the tendency is for this land—poor people to look for people-poor land to which some of them may migrate.

3. Problems of the Pacific, page 499.
4. Problems of the Pacific, page 122.

Japanese leaders, therefore, make frequent reference to the natural human right of migration. This means that land-poor people have an inherent human right to occupy people-poor land. Whether that principle is ethically and scientifically sound has not yet been determined. That it is not generally accepted is, however, evident enough. But how does such a principle, when viewed in the light of Japan's pressing need, affect Sino-Japanese relationship? That it helps intensify the insistence and persistence of Japan's desire for territorial expansion is clear. Whether it will ultimately lead to war I do not know. I wish here to discuss its human and ethical implications rather than its military significance.

When looking around for more room for her people Japan fixes attention on two possibilities—Australia and China, particularly Manchuria. Australia certainly contains much wasted land. With eleven times as much territory as Japan Australia has only one-fifteenth of Japan's population. And while Japan increases in population at the rate of 800,000 per annum the whole Commonwealth adds only eighty-one thousand in the same period.[5] That this land should not go to waste in the midst of a hungry world others than the Japanese maintain. In 1914 the Chinese Consul, after touring Australia said, that since the Australians failed to use it he will doubtless take it the Almighty gave it to the English. "If the English do not use it he will doubtless take it away from them."[6] But even though others sympathize with Japan's principle that land-poor people have a right to utilize people-poor land all Japan can do is to *look longingly* at Australia. It is too well defended for her alone to press to an open issue her need in this connection. A Pan-Asiatic Alliance might venture it. But such an alliance is at the moment only a dream though if it became an actuality it might easily turn into a nightmare.

Japan is, therefore, practically limited to China if she is to dispose of her surplus population through natural right of migration! China is not at the moment as well defended as Australia. But I do not want to discuss the issue in the light of either Japan's ability to force it or China's inability to defend herself by military measures. What are the human considerations on China's side that confront this pressing human need of Japan? That is the real issue that is often obscured.

Can China afford to allow her available land to be preempted by Japan? Are her needs as great and pressing as those of Japan? Now it is true that China has about one and a sixth acre per person as over against Japan's one-fourth.[7] At least this is estimated to be the situation. It is also true that while agriculture in China has for long ages been very intensive it might still further be improved by more scientific methods. This might also be true of Japan. We do not know, however, how much of China's land is unfertile or worn out. But we do know the grim fact that actual starvation is *now* more prevalent in China than in Japan. China is actually more hungry than Japan. It is also true that many parts of China are much too thickly peopled for human health and strength. In consequence, among other methods of meeting her need for a bare subsistence, China is turning to the colonization of those of her own territories which are not as yet over-populated. And even now the *annual* migration of Chinese, mainly from Shantung, into other parts of their own territory, mainly Manchuria, is, on the basis of a quite conservative estimate, two and a half times the number of Japanese scattered all over China and Manchuria as the result of a fairly long period of migration.

The Question of Manchuria

Up to date 130,000 Japanese represent Japan's economic penetration into Manchuria. How far they colonize and farm the land as well as trade I do not know. While recognizing the sovereignty of China in Manchuria they yet talk frequently of their "economic rights" therein. They also urge the necessity of "equal opportunities and the open door for all the nationals and economic developments of this area." They also admit that the "most important part of Japan's foreign policy is, of course, China"[8]. This attitude is, of course, intensified by the fact that Japan has spilt blood over Manchuria. This the Japanese cannot forget and the Chinese, I think, will not want to. We should however, avoid asking the Chinese to think of this blood as spilt for them. However so far so good! But economic rights in the territory of another nation have an unfortunate tendency to block the exercise of its sovereignty. Much has occurred that has this appearance already though we will not attempt to settle what the diplomats differ over. Japan has rightly raised high tariff walls around Japan and restricted immigration thereinto. But suppose her economic right in Manchuria rose to such proportions that Japan felt it right to block immigration into that area also and raise tariff walls of some kind around it. Of course neither of these things is an immediate possibility. Nevertheless China with her increasing desire to colonize this territory for herself is justified in foreviewing the result of such an application of Japan's political psychology to Manchuria.

But the main point to be emphasized here is that the industrial and human needs of China for raw material and land are entering into competition with similar needs on the part of Japan. In other words equally vital human needs are in conflict! That aspect of the situation must not be overlooked by Japan and cannot be over-looked by China. China has an ethical and political right to utilize Manchuria in addition to the human need shared by both and especially upheld by Japan.

How, then, must the question be settled? In the spirit of the twenty-one demands? On the contrary, in my judgment, Japan would be wise to eschew definitely and finally the remaining four demands and take the question up anew on the basis of mutual consideration of equally important human needs. That the Japanese may assist China in the development of Manchuria to their own and China's good may be readily conceded. But that this can be achieved either in the spirit of the twenty-one *demands* or the urging of economic *rights* is difficult to conceive. No extra-China demands or rights have any proper place in the situation. The human *needs* of both must be the determining factor. And I believe that Japan and China can settle the matter on that basis, though I am inclined to think that China's needs are even more pressing than those of Japan. But that may be because I look at Japan from the inside of China. Nevertheless judged by political ethics, if there be any such thing, I am convinced that Japan should give up the idea of *forcing rights* on China. That way can only mean long-continued conflict of one kind or another.

A Complicated Problem

As a matter of fact in venturing to discuss the complicated Sino-Japanese problem I have attempted to inject ethical considerations into it. That is my viewpoint as a Christian. Perhaps, however, it is as difficult to inject ethics into politics as it is to get a radio message through static, whatever that is. Nevertheless this is what I feel ought to be the line of approach. I should like, furthermore, to see the Christians of China and Japan get together to influence their respective governments along this line. Japanese Christians are not, however, strong enough to influence their government, at least that is what Mr. Ibazawa secretary of the National Christian Council of Japan recently told the National Christian Council of China. Neither are Chinese Christians sufficiently well organized nationally to make their ideas tell. Still I hope they will get together and do something along this line. For I think the situation badly needs a dose of Christian ethics.

Then, too, I have, I hope, made it evident that I should like to see Japan aspire a little less strenuously for overlordship in the Pacific and more earnestly for leadership in friendly Sino-Japanese relationships. This latter I believe is possible. I do not think any one would begrudge her that kind of leadership. Such leaders whether individual or political are always welcome. China and Japan need the friendship of each other. Their problems are quite similar. They can help each other much more by getting rid of their mutual suspicions and antagonisms and substituting therefor mutual consideration and appreciation of their common needs and aims. And somehow I cannot help but feel that clearing the ground for this friendship is a little more the responsibility of Japan than China at the moment. But as to this I am willing to be corrected. I am not interested in the vague notions floating around about a Pan-Asiatic Alliance that will enable the Far-Easterners to cope with the Westerners. Neither, indeed, am I interested in seeing China just able to cope with Japan. I want to see all of them working together in mutual sharing and helpfulness. And I am hopeful enough to believe that the common good sense of China and Japan will work out to this end. In any event I believe that is the only way the Sino-Japanese knot can be *untied*.

Shanghai, December 8, 1928.

5. The Pacific: A Forecast, P. T. Etherton and H.H. Tiltman page 96.
6. The Pacific: A Forecast, page 100.
7. Problems of the Pacific, page 328.
8. Problems of the Pacific, pages 498,500

U ited States Marine Officers Entertain Chinese Aviators

The officers of the 4th Regiment, U. S. Marine Corps, entertained the Chinese flyers of the *Spirit of Canton*, General Chang Hui-chang, Major Wang Yu-pei, and Major Young Kun-yi, and the Director of the Hungjao Airdrome, Colonel Shen Teh-hsieh, at a cocktail party at their mess, 160 Seymour Road, Friday, December 10. Colonel Kilgore, the regimental commander, expressed the warm admiration of the officers and men of the 4th Regiment for the exploits of the flyers of the *Spirit of Canton*, and added that it was hoped that the flight of this ship would be rapidly followed by the establishment of commercial air lines between the wide flung provinces of the Chinese Republic.

Milestones!

The A.A.U. has crossed another milestone. Although only in its ninth year, its position among the leaders of insurance organizations is undisputed. Our sound and progressive growth has been due to a great extent to our large number of satisfied policy holders; and their good will is evidenced each year by a steadily increasing wide, spead and valued clientele.

It is, therefore, most fitting at this holiday Season to extend our hearty greetings and good wishes for the coming year to all our friends.

May we always merit your confidence and friendship.

亞 THE SYMBOL OF SAFETY 美

BRANCH OFFICES:
Harbin
Mukden
Tientsin
Hankow
Chungking
Ningpo
Foochow
Canton
Hongkong
Haiphong
Saigon
Bangkok
Manila
Batavia.

AFFILIATED OFFICES:
American International Underwriters Corporation,
80 William Street,
New York City.

MANAGERS FOR:
Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.
Agricultural Insurance Co.
United States Fire Insurance Co.
North River Insurance Co.
Hudson Insurance Co.
Rossia Insurance Co. of America.
Insurance Co. of the State of Pennsylvania.
National Union Fire Insurance Co.
Albingia Assurance Co.
Svea Fire & Life Insuranee Co.
Christiania General Insurance Co.
National Union Indemnity Co.
United States Merchants and Shippers Insurance Co.
Economic Insurance Co.
Federal Insurance Co.

AGENTS FOR:
Far Eastern Insurance Co.
Fine Art and General Insurance Co.
Great American Insurance Co.
Asia Life Insurance Co.

AMERICAN ASIATIC UNDERWRITERS

Head Office: Shanghai

17 The Bund **Telephone 68244**

The Chinese Church of To-Morrow

BY DJANG FANG

(in the Chinese Recorder for November)

IN the midst of widespread material destruction, such as magnificent buildings burned to the ground, beautiful and consecrated churches used for stables, well-equipped hospitals turned into soldiers' camps, and beautiful homes looted; in the midst of uncertainty as to its future, will Christianity, after the heavy blows which it has sustained, ever resume in full its threefold functions? Can it be expected, in the face of such disasters, that Christianity will eventually win and hold the most prominent place in the life of the Chinese people? Will it again find itself able to fulfil its full mission, that is, the evangelization of China as a whole and will *all* the missionaries get back to their stations after their evacuation? Many are deeply perplexed as to whether religion, criticized by both friends and foes, has a survival value or not; whether after all it is only a relic of the past, or whether humanity needs religion at all. Under such circumstance all thoughtful Christians are naturally eager to know where and what the Christian Church in China will be to-morrow.

To assume the role of prophet is always a bold and dangerous venture. Who knows, for instance, when he retires for the night that he will rise on the morrow, or whether the sun, the mountains, the rivers or the world, will be the same to-morrow as they are to-day? The millionaire of to-day may be a pauper to-morrow. Organizations, likewise, cannot claim to be exempt from this uncertainty as to their future. They also come and go. It is not, therefore, an easy task to attempt to foretell the future of the Christian Church in China! However, a cursory review of the past and present history and conditions in and around the Church may flash a gleam of light on this problem. According to a Chinese saying, "to review the past may lead to a knowledge of the future." To glimpse what the Christian Church will be in the future we must begin with a study of its past and present.

The Hardships of the Pioneers

All students of the history of the Christian Church in China know of the hardships its pioneer workers endured. It must not, however, be assumed that the efforts put forth in the past can be easily repeated in the present. Had the pioneer missionaries not been driven forth by the missionary urge they would not have left their mother countries, parents and friends for this then unknown land of China. They were not welcomed when they first reached its shores: they were forced to remain on the sailing ships in which they came until they became, to some extent, acquainted with the local residents. All the inconvenience and suffering they went through could have been avoided by staying at home. Only those deeply devoted to a cause, and willing to pay any price to advance it, can be expected to undergo voluntarily such hardships. Their devotional spirit, their faithful service and their influence for the good of the common people, command our sincere admiration.

Many Chinese Christians have had the privilege of being educated, directly or indirectly, in and through Christian educational institutions, of being treated by mission doctors either in dispensaries or hospitals and of hearing the Gospel preached, in Church and elsewhere, by Christian ministers. Have such, however, ever thought about the effort, hardship and patience of these Christian workers of the past? Each one of these educational, medical and evangelistic institutions demonstrates the natural law of development: from the tiny acorn has come the spreading tree. Not one of them but is the result of the heavy price cheerfully paid by these Christians of the past, both missionaries and Chinese. When we look at these institutions to-day we cannot but admire their diligent and painstaking work. Only the *Mind* of a mechanic can produce a watch that will give correct time. These institutions, also, are the creation of the Christian mind of the past. A boat will not reach its destination without proper guidance. Could these Christian institutions be what they are now if these self-sacrificing pioneers had not looked into the future? Present-day Christians are all too apt, when looking at one of these enterprises, to forget that the saints and sages who built them did so under the guidance of our Lord and in a spirit of sacrifice.

Chinese Debt to the Missionaries

A certain amount of travel has made me realize that Christ has been preached and the Gospel made known to most of the villages and small towns in China. To travel in the interior of China, where the means of communication are lacking and accommodation is unsatisfactory, for the sake of preaching the Gospel, is far from easy. If such service were readily welcomed and accepted by the people, that might in itself be a reward to those who have done it. But popular psychology does not work that way. Nevertheless on the borders of even the outside provinces of China one finds some women and children who can tell the old, old story of the love of God or sing a familiar hymn such as, "Jesus loves me." How did they learn to do this? Simply because devoted Christians in the past proved themselves worthy servants of our Lord.

Whether it is publicly recognised or not, Christian pioneers have rendered real service to the Chinese and proved themselves their friends. The introduction from the West into China of modern education, women's education, medical work and the sciences must be credited to Christianity, and especially to the efforts of those zealous Chinese and missionary pioneers, mentioned above.

In order that we may study adequately the future of the Christian Church of China it is necessary to analyse some of its aspects with a view to their improvement. To do this we need neither criticize the work of the past in a hostile spirit or underestimate its value.

First of all Christain propagandists have emphasized the material aspect of Christian work too strongly. They have spent an enormous amount of money on buildings and equipment. This does not, of course, involve any intrinsic wrong. This material equipment has often seemed to be urgently needed. As for instance, a lecture room is erected for a school. Then new dormitories are needed to accommodate the increased student body. Before long another hall or laboratory is called for. The same is true of the hospitals, dispensaries and clinics. Both workers and patients, for instance, urge that a clinic be developed into a well-equipped hospital; often they desire to make this of as high a grade as those found in western countries.

The Psychology of the Nanking Incident

The reaction to this material outlay among the Chinese people is not what it is usually assumed to be. About ten years ago a friend and myself were on the Drum Tower in Nanking. Quite spontaneously he pointed his finger to the left of the tower and remarked: "Look! To what country does our land belong? How can a person allow others to lie down on his cot?," a quotation from a Ming Emperor. His remark serves to indicate the reaction of some well-educated Chinese leaders at that time. The common people often manifest the same reaction. What, for instance was the psychology of the Nanking incident? Why were bricks, stones or window-frames, often not worth more than a few coppers, torn out and carried off? To attribute it to "mob spirit" does not necessarily explain these happenings. They are really due to the sudden release and sway of long suppressed and inward feelings. The real situation was as follows. By the side of the magnificent Christian churches, educational institutions and beautiful homes, multitudes of Chinese lives in *huts*! Every time they passed these buildings the contrast between their level of living and that suggested by these Christian buildings is brought keenly home to them. "How magnificant those buildings are and how ugly are our own!," they think. Then flashes through their mind the question, "Why under heaven must we live in such meagre buildings as ours?" Next they begin to dream of some day living in these magnificant homes while their present occupants are forced to live in the poorer ones. Such is their secret reaction to all this material outlay by Christians. Since, however, they do not get a chance to live in those magnificant homes, the first chance that does come to them they set about to make them, if possible, as bare and ugly as their meagre huts! This psychology partly explains the recent destruction of buildings in the Yangtsze Valley.

The Material Side of Missions

The Church suffers more from this over emphasis on material development than any of its sister institutions. In those sections of the country where the work of the Church has to stop, taking care of the buildings becomes a heavy burden on the local leaders. The main question now is not whether the Chinese Church should be entrusted with the property now used by it and for its work, but whether in the future so much money and effort should be invested in its *material* improvement.

THE SIGN OF QUALITY
OF A GOOD LAMP

The Christian Church has over-emphasized her threefold functions also. To a certain extent her original purpose has been lost in the course of their development. What, in the main, has the Christian Church really demonstrated to the Chinese? Just these three functions! What do the Chinese understand the Church is in China to do? To carry out these threefold functions—medical, educational and evangelistic! In the past Chinese public opinion endorsed these activities because they then believed that only the Church could administer such enterprises satisfactorily. Christians, they thought, could perform the duties involved better than any one else. But the pendulum has now swung to the other extreme. Non-Christians can now, they think, carry on the same enterprises as well or better than the Christians. The Christian Church used to have the best educational institutions; but now both the government and private individuals aspire to equal them. The Christian Church has opened many hospitals; but now local governments and individual Chinese doctors are opening hospitals. Non-Christians having found that they can carry on such work as well as Christians, their step is to try to restrict the growth of these Christian institutions. In one way or another they try to eliminate the activities of the Christian Church. For instance, registration of Christian institutions may be interpreted in at least two ways. First, the general recognition by the government of private institutions as being Christian: second, as the means whereby the expansion of the activities of the Church may be checked.

These functional activities of the Church have been to a large extent self-supporting, depending on either fees or personal contributions. But now as a result of definite efforts by outsiders to reduce the number taking advantage of them, it is difficult to carry on Christian institutions. Individual confidence in them has also gradually weakened as a result of this state of affairs. Thus these institutions now have to struggle for their existence, either by reason of decrease in their enrolment or as a result of the gradually lessening contributions thereto. In some places their original purpose has been completely lost in the complicated development of this situation.

The Missions in Competition with Government

It will pay Christian leaders to re-study the real functions of the Church, as to whether the activities mentioned above can still be used to propagate the Christian faith or to fulfil their original purpose. In a study group which I conducted during a trip up the Yangtsze Valley, the following remark was made to me: "People quite often hire monks to chant and are willing not only to pay them wages but also to contribute freely to the upkeep of their temples. In your Christian enterprises, the fees you collect from your students certainly cannot cover the expenses incurred in the running of the school: nor can fees from patients pay for even a small part of the medicines used. Your work ought, therefore, to be appreciated very highly; but, as a matter of fact, the contrary is ofter true. People not only do not appreciate your sacrifices and good work, but they often try to discount the merit of your activities. How do you explain this?"

Such questions as those given below inevitably arise from this situation. "Is it right for the Church to compete with the government in general education: with the local government or individual doctors in the running of hospitals; or with other organizations established for philanthropic purposes? Do we need to re-evaluate the functions of the Church with regard to its development in the future? What should be the relation of Christian educational institutions to public education in China, that of Christian hospitals to hospitals in general, and that of Christian philanthropic enterprises to similar institutions run by other agencies? Is there any or no difference between these?"

The Church has laid more emphasis on preaching also than on the training of church members. Christianity is, indeed, an evangelistic religion. Jesus Himself set the example to preach to persons in need all the time. He sent His disciples, two by two, to do the same thing; even when He bade farewell to His disciples He commanded them to preach the Gospel from Jerusalem to the end of the world. Does, however, such an enthusiastic emphasis on preaching the Gospel lead the Church, consciously or unconsciously, to look mainly for tangible results, that is, for *numerical* increase in membership?

The Sincerity of Converts

Then what percentage of the Christians, who have been baptized, have actually had a real religious experience? Are they *twice-born* men? As a matter of fact most of them have had no such experience. After they have been admitted into the Church it is commonly considered that the work of the paster is done, and the function of the Church achieved. When they are admitted they have no thorough understanding of the teaching of Jesus, nor do they undergo a complete change in their lives or make a public demonstration of their faith; the Church, at the same time, does not pay any special attention to their need.

Whether the church members will eventually be saved or justified is yet another problem. The public in general has no time to study the inner meaning of Christianity, but they do have plenty of chances to see Christianity through the character of the Christians who are commonly viewed as representative of the Church. But is this so? Wherever they do anything contrary to public opinion or morality the Church indirectly has to bear the blame. But should the Church bear this blame for them? Certainly not! The only way out of this situation is to use the teaching method of Jesus in the Church and train young Christians to a standard as lofty as that of our Lord, Jesus Christ. In a word, the chief problem facing the Church in China in the near future is not the criticisms or attacks coming from without, but the ignorance and faithlessness of the Christains within. The Chinese Church of to-morrow must, therefore, pay special attention to the *training* of its members.

The Church has put too much emphasis on denominational differences also. Between Catholicism and Protestantism there certainly are great differences. This is commonly understood. According to Catholicism, the Pope is the direct successor of St Peter who was definitely ordained by our Lord; consequently his authority on earth surpasses that of all others. Therefore he acts as both priest and prophet for God as well as for men. He is endowed with the merits of the saints and sages and thus can grant redemption. Sometimes this is given on a *quid pro quo* condition. Because the Bible was at one time in Latin and could be studied and read only by priests and Popes, it was out of the reach of the common people, who had to depend upon them for its reading and interpretation. The Reformation was bound to follow such a situation!

Catholicism vs Protestantism

After Martin Luther lit the fire Protestantism followed as a definite movement to revolutionize Catholicism. In this movement there is no such thing as a priestly class exactly similar to that in Catholicism. Every individual stands on a plane of equality before the seat of God. Jesus Christ is the only mediator between God and man, acting both as priest and as prophet, once and for all. Redemption is absolutely in the hand of God and is given on one condition only, that is, justification by faith. The Bible, by being translated into the vernacular, has been made available to every one who has had at least a little training. At the same time the mass education, being promoted among Christians at large, afford them the means to enjoy the teachings of Jesus.

Because the differences between Catholicism and Protestantism are so marked the Chinese can easily understand that these two orders of faith cannot work together. It is also true, however, that in spite of this recognition of their differences, people outside these communions do not appreciate their antagonistic attitudes to each other.

Within Protestantism there are many denominations, yet these all confess one faith, one baptism, and one Lord. Often it is only individual, hair-splitting interpretations of the Bible, forms of worship or personal preferences which explain the emergence of new Christian sects. These denominations do not, in general, make adequate attempts to work harmoniously with each other; each tries usually, in fact, to develop its own sect without special regard to the others. The Chinese public does not understand why there are so many denominations with aims and ideas that are so often antagonistic. "You preach," they say, "the Gospel of love to others but you yourself cannot demonstrate this doctrine of love in your dealings with your fellow Christians of other denominations."

A Complicated Situation

The situation is, however, even more complicated than this. Within some denominations schism appears between the so-called "liberals" and "progressives" on the one hand and the "conservatives" and reactionaries" on the other. These fight each other, and even at times try to suppress the ideas of those who differ from them. In personal matters they are frank toward each other, but between them, in matters of ecclesiastical controversy, a tense atmosphere is often generated. The situation puzzles everybody. Often a difference as between Catholicism and Protestantism, or even as between denominations, is not felt so keenly as this one between the "liberal" and the "conservatives." These differences directly block united effort for the propagation of the Christian faith and often act as stumbling blocks to those who desire to enter the Christian fellowship.

Now if every Christian organization tries independently to carry out the threefold program of the church, there will inevitably be overlapping and duplication, Since the personnel, finances and opportunites of Christian work in China are

For Christmas

I GIVE HIM

CAPSTAN

E·B·869 This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

within the near future, bound to decrease, why cannot the denominations unite and work out a correlated program instead of contnuing to promote those based on competition? This interdenominational antagonism is considered to be the strongest argument against Christianity by those advocating the anti-religion program. For the sake, therefore, of avoiding this duplication of effort and waste of time and resources, and for the sake of avoiding this misunderstanding on the part of the Chinese public, the Chinese Church of to-morrow must be delivered from this denominational antagonism.

In the past the Church has put much emphasis on money. Its authorities have, in various ways, through this money controlled those working for them. The members at large have also tried to use money as something through which to gain power in the Church. It is commonly taken for granted, if not by church authorities at least by the members or workers, that without money nothing can be done within the Church. During the last few years much has been said and written about the "indigenous" church. Those churches which are financially independent are looked on as "indigenous." Those churches, however, which are not thus self-supporting are rather looked down on by their sister churches. This is not, I think, the right interpretation of the term "indigenous." The financial aspect of the situation is an important one, but it should not be regarded as the ultimate test of spiritual life. The pastor who gets his financial support from his church members is regarded as one of the most able; little or no thought is given to the means by which this support is obtained. Even the relation between the older and younger churches is much affected by these financial questions.

The Question of Finances

The Church has never been a wealthy organization, and presenting the Christian Gospel is not at all a money proposition. According to the history of the Church, when it is most prosperous it begins to decline.

To get financial help from the members of a church just by asking for it is not the best way to obtain it. The pastor must be able to point out the necessity therefore, and able to stimulate the devotional spirit of the members who are seldom willing to sacrifice hard-earned money for the upbuilding of the Church. Usually every person spends at least sixty per cent of his income on his personal comfort and physical needs; another thirty per cent is spent with the expectation of some return, and at most only ten per cent of the money earned by special effort, diligent work, is spent for higher causes.

Do the contributors to the Church or the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. give their financial help through a compelling zeal for the enterprise based on a realization of the importance of its cause and the urgency of its needs, or simply because of their personal feelings for their friends? The latter motive, I think, is stronger than the former. So long as we do not cultivate among Chinese Christians the habit of sacrificial giving based on the example of the high sacrifice of our Lord Jesus Christ, who died on the Cross, and born of the devotional spirit of individual Christians who are willing to pay the cost of the Christian cause, the financial foundation of the Chinese Church will be one not of stone but of sand. The Church may, it is true, achieve prosperity for a time, but if this depends entirely upon a few Christians it cannot endure for long. That is one reason why some of the churches fall to pieces—financially, if not spiritually!—when their leaders leave them and join some other enterprise. It is evident, therefore, that the Chinese Church of the future must not build solely or principally upon finance.

Protestantism not Deeply Rooted

The Protestant Church in China has been established for one hundred and twenty-one years, yet it is still not deeply rooted in the heart and mind of the Chinese. It has neither been adapted to the needs of the common people or to the civilization of China. If a microscope could be invented which could reveal the contents of the cells of the human brain, the cells of the Chinese brain would be found to consist of the moral teachings of Confucius, the passivity of the Taoist, and some of the superstitions of Buddhism; but I am afraid little or no evidence would be found of the impression thereon on the personality of Jesus Christ. Until Christianity is injected into the blood, the flesh and the brain of her common people, we cannot say conclusively that Christianity has a permanent foundation in China. To depend upon a few well-trained leaders for the propagation of religion is a poor policy. Such often find it easy to give a reasonable excuse or a rationalization for their disinclination to work for the Church. But the future of the Church is not so much dependent upon a few leaders as it is upon the solid faith of Christians at large The survival of the Church in the past was due not to the few Christian leaders who stood by it in times of storm and stress; it was due rather to the Christians at large.

Still a Foreign Institution

The reason why the Church in China has not yet become deeply rooted in the life of the people is that her buildings, her forms of worship, her management and her organization are rather foreign to the thinking, habits and life of the commou people. I hope, therefore, that in the near future the Church in China will become adapted to the life and thinking of the common people.

After this rather superficial survey of the past, one still does not dare to say conclusively what the Church in China will be to-morrow. One thing seems certain, however, the Church will not be wiped out of the life of China. But what kind of a Church will it be? First of all, we hope the Chinese Church of the future will put less emphasis on the material side, and more on the spiritual, in the broadest sense of this latter word. Certainly the Church will need to continue the three functions as outlined also, but these must not be conwdered as ends in themselves, but simply as means for the propagation and preaching of the Gospel to the end of the earth. Since the members of the Chinese Church have not been thoroughly trained in religious knowledge and are not qualified in religious experience, the deepening of the spiritual life of her members is therefore one of the most needed functions of the Chinese Church. During the next fifteen or twenty years the Church should not put first preaching the Gospel in unreached regions or to non-Christians, but should put its chief emphasis on uniting and building up the Christian body. Let Chinese Christians unite in one organized body, profess one faith and believe one Lord with a view to deepening the spiritual life of the members, pay much less attention than formerly to financial and material equ pment, and strive to inject the life and personality of Jesus Christ into the life of the people in China.

China's American Experts

(*From the New York Times, November 9*)

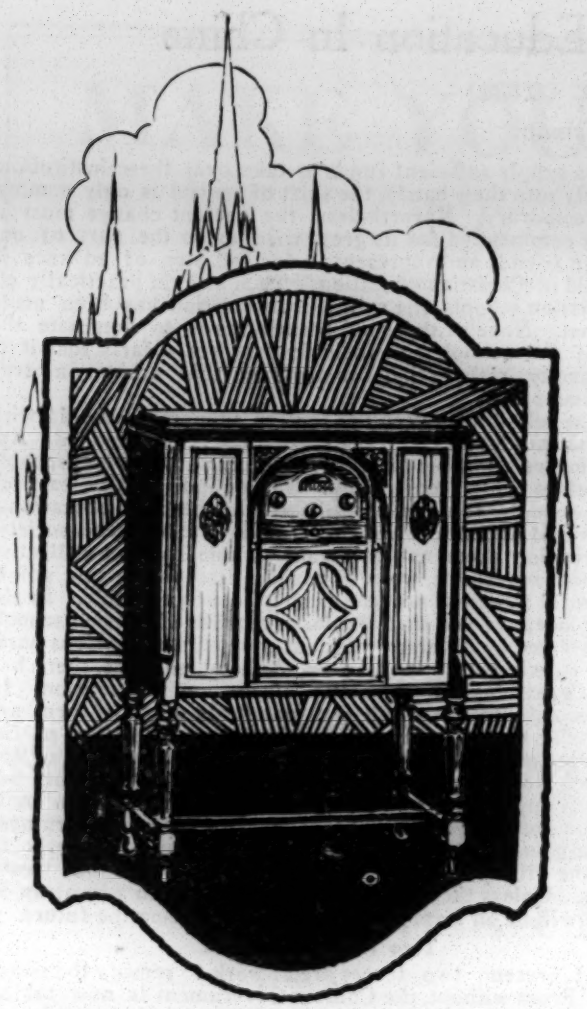
In inviting such financial authorities in as Professor Kemmerer and Jeremiah Jenks, and an architect of the standing of Mr. H. K. Murphy, to serve as advisers to the Chinese Government, the Nationalist leaders are following the example of their predecessors. Japan did likewise, during the days of her transformation into a modern State, and profited therefrom. The hope is that these men may help in the modernization of the Government by bringing the experience of the Western world to the East. For years foreigners have been employed in a consultant capacity by various branches of the Chinese Government. The system is not new.

It remains to be seen to what extent the Nationalists will depend upon their new advisers, and how far they will go in backing up the expected recommendations. This is particularly important in matters financial. The problem of the fiscal rehabilitation of China is in itself formidable. The revenue system in China has long been complicated by local, national and international problems. Under the empire only a small part of the taxes collected ever reached the central Treasury. They were pared down as they were passed from official to official. Today sources of revenue such as the maritime customs are affected by treaties with foreign Powers.

Perhaps most complicated of all is the question of China's foreign and domestic debts. These have long been a stumbling block to the reconstruction of China's finances, as various Chinese factions have repeatedly insisted on considering some of the internal as well as the foreign debts of political origin, and therefore invalid. The principle is not new.

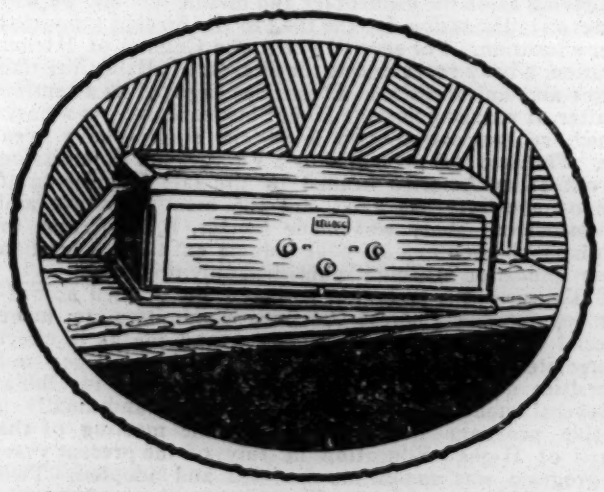
European and American nations have attempted to discriminate between the categories of debts or to repudiate debts contracted by their predecessors. But in the case of China the difficulties are very great. Unless a satisfactory adjustment can be made, China cannot hope for new foreign credits. Why should foreign bankers lend to a Government which ignors its existing debts?

If China will avail herself of the advice of the experts and will adopt and put into effect the reforms which they propose, credit will be due alike to the advisers and to the Nationalist Government. But it is only fair to the gentlemen who are associating themselves with this enterprise to recall that China moves slowly, and that the Chinese politicians are only human in their fondness for plans and great expectations rather than for difficult action. If recommendations are adopted and proclaimed, but not enforced, efforts may be made to place the blame for failure on foreign shoulders. While wishing them good luck, it is well not to be too optimistic. Of their capacity and their opportunity for service there can be no question.



Model 521 Console of genuine walnut, with built-in cone speaker. Height 41 inches, width 30 inches, depth 12 inches. List price, including four Kellogg 401 A-C power tubes, and one 280 rectifier tube M. $521.

A. C. OPERATED
No Batteries Required



Model 515: A table set completely self-contained, except speaker. Cabinet of molded metal finished in two-tone warm brown. Height 9¼ inches, width 28⅜ inches, depth 12⅛ inches. List price, including four Kellogg A-C tubes, one Kellogg 403 A-C power tube, and one 280 rectifier tube M. $265.

A. C. OPERATED
No Batteries Required

KELLOGG

The RADIO with the Cathedral Tone

Transmits the very soul of Music. . .

Sweet, hushed melody or rich sonorous outburst of syncopation—every note distinct, true—every instrument brought out clearly and unmistakably—that's music as it is brought to you by this wonderful KELLOGG RADIO.

It is like soft and clear and sweetly blended chimes—exultant notes of a deep, resonant organ—tones of golden-voiced choristers—evening sunlight through the windows. The Kellogg is ***majestic!***

Once you hear Kellogg Radio, you will find its perfection, its thrilling inspiration lingering ***...unforgettable.***

See and hear this miraculous instrument today—at our display rooms. Or write for free descriptive booklets "521" and "515".

KELLOGG SWITCHBOARD & SUPPLY Co.

Far Eastern Branch & Sales Office

12 Nanking Road **Shanghai**

Sub-Branches, Harbin and Moukden

MANUFACTURER OF COMPLETE TELEPHONE SYSTEMS AND RADIO APPARATUS
HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY CHICAGO ILLINOIS U. S. A.

Some Problems of Christian Education In China

BY CH'ENG CHI-PAO (程其保)

Cheeloo University, Tsinan.

ONE of the significant influences in the development of modern education in China has been that exerted through the schools supported by the various missions, both Protestant and Roman Catholic. The modern educational work of missions began a century ago, or to be accurate in 1839. Out of this has grown an extensive system. The Protestant forces in China supported about 6,890 primary schools, in which 1,200 foreign teachers and 11,000 Chinese teachers are engaged with a total enrollment of about 190.000 pupils. There are 15,000 students in the middle schools, 600 in teacher training schools, and over 2,000 in colleges and professional schools. This gives a total student population in the Protestant schools of over 207,000. The Roman Catholic church has 3,000 schools with a total student population of about 144,000. It also maintains 61 institutions which are designated colleges, but this term is used in the European sense, since these schools are chiefly of middle school character. However, there are a few institutions in this group whose work is of advanced grade and high character.*

The Influence of Christian Missions

An examination of the above facts will readily convince one of the large share the Christian mission schools are contributing to the education of Chinese people. The reason for the enormous development of such schools can be easily seen. In the past, when the modern system of education was hardly known in China and when the facilities for the enlightenment of the people were lamentably insufficient, the people in general was quite willing to accept rather naively what was brought to them from the West. Partly by treaty arrangement and partly by the proved superiority of the western sciences, the mission bodies were thus enabled to introduce foreign institutions of education to this country and develop them to their present extensiveness.

But to-day, the total aspect of Chinese life has been changed and with that change ushers in a new spirit of nationalism which in former days was only an unrevealed potentiality. At present, Chinese people will no longer follow her friends lavishly. There are movements through which all social values, including the educational, are re-examined and judged from a new standpoint. Traditions are often thrown away, authority cast aside and old beliefs being undermined. This undoubtedly is a wholesome attitude and its logical outcome has been the creation of systems and institutions, particularly is the educational field, best fitted for the needs of a New China by assimilating what is best in both the old and the new, and from both without and within.

This new spirit is particularly manifested in the re-examining of the work of mission schools in the country. In spite of their great contributions in the past, the mission schools are now being criticised on three different grounds. First, they are criticised because most of them are under the control of foreigners. At its best, the foreign control of native education can not remove certain prejudices which often stand in the way of meeting the changing needs of the country. Secondly, Christian education is criticised for its compulsory teaching of religion to the children whose mind is too immature to make intelligent judgment for themselves. Indeed the worst that education can do is to thrust upon the tender mind of the children anything which they can not fully appreciate, to say nothing that such compulsion comes from foreigners. Lastly, there is serious apprehension among the Chinese people that the mission schools, developing simultaneously with the Chinese Government system may become in time an irreconcilable group within a larger group. Here truly is the real crux of the situation. In the face of strong nationalistic feeling, it is here that the mission schools will encounter the most difficult problems. Either they must reorganise themselves in such a way so that they will not come in conflict with Chinese institutions and ideals, or the Chinese Government will have to take them into its fold and claim as its own.

Chinese Control only Nominal

But fortunately, the situation both the foreign missions who contribute so generously to the maintenance of the schools and the Chinese who participate in the Christian movement see very clearly. Definite steps are being taken to meet the new conditions, nay, serious measures are being considered with a view that the Christian schools will contribute to make a larger future for China. In most cases, the control of the schools has already been shifted to Chinese and Chinese boards of directors have been organised as the supreme authority over the various institutions supported by foreign funds. The situation is peculiar but can not be long endured. For, as long as the Chinese themselves are not able to supply sufficient funds to take over these institutions entirely into their hands, the shift of control is only nominal and temporary. Nevertheless, the present change must be highly commended for its great wisdom on the part of our foreign friends and represents a decided step of advance in the field of Christian education. Then also, in practically all the mission schools, the religious instruction has been made optional. None of those old formalities is to dominate the life of the school, for their leaders see clearly that it is spontaneity rather than compulsion that creates a true Christian spirit.

The relation between the foreign supported schools with the Chinese Government has been complicated indeed. But the inner relationship among the different Christian schools themselves is even more acute. Taking individually, each of those schools represents probably the best of educational efforts and should deserve a place in the Chinese society. But viewing them as an organic whole and as a collective Christian movement, we will readily discover certain points inherently weak but not particularly insurmountable. In the first place, we see that the large number of mission schools were started by different religious groups in the various parts of China without a general plan. As a consequence, there has been a great deal of duplication, rivalry and competition. In the second place, though the standards on all of them are nominally the same, yet there is quite a variation in the character of the work done as well as in the character of the product, some are better equipped and some are more adequately supervised than others. On the whole, when most of them are more or less independent of Chinese Government supervision, we have grave doubt if they could properly fit into the life of Chinese society. These are serious weaknesses. Unless they are removed, the Christian education in China will be on a very insecure basis in facing the future.

Two Forces at Work

At present, two forces are at work to remedy the situation. From without, the Chinese Government is now taking the matter entirely into its hands and proclaiming a series of regulations governing the conduct of the mission schools. Those institutions which are unmindful of, or fail to meet such regulation are bound to face a situation which may amount to the closing up of their gates. From within, the Christian schools themselves are now making every effort to re-examining their work attempting to discover the possible ways of improvement. The experiences during the last several years proved sufficiently that such efforts have not been spent without avail.

Leaving aside the elementary and middle schools, we will confine our discussion for the time to the foreign supported higher education. For several years, the Council of Higher Education, a body representing the interest of all the Christian colleges and universities in China, has engaged its attention in matter of reorganising the higher institutions. As a basis for such reorganisation, two important studies have been made. The first was presented by a Educational Commission sent out from America headed by the late Dr. Burton of Chicago some six years ago. But the most elaborate and most informing study was made by Mr. E. H. Cressy of Shanghai embodied in a 300 page volume entitled "Christian Higher Education in China" published only this year.

Basing upon the facts thus gathered, the Council accordingly appointed a Chinese Advisory Committee to make a special study and to suggest ways and means to effect a correlated program for the twenty-six colleges and universities now supported by foreign missions in China. For several months, the Committee labored and finally a tentative program was presented to the meeting of the Council of Higher Education in July of the present year. The program was somewhat modified and adopted. Two points should be noted here. First, inasmuch as a reorganisation of such a magnitude will naturally involve an enormous amount of money to facilitate the changes, this program it is hoped, may be made a basis to launch a financial campaign of possibly from ten to twenty-five million dollars among the various supporting missions. Secondly, because of the fact that this program embraces all the Christian higher institutions, it has to be separately considered and adopted by them before it can be taken as final. Judging from their wholehearted participation in the preliminary deliberation, no institution will probably create any stumbling block to the eventual acceptance of the program in total.

Salient Points in Christian Education

Although it is premature yet to make public the program as it has been worked out, for those who are more or less interested in the Christian education, salient points may be

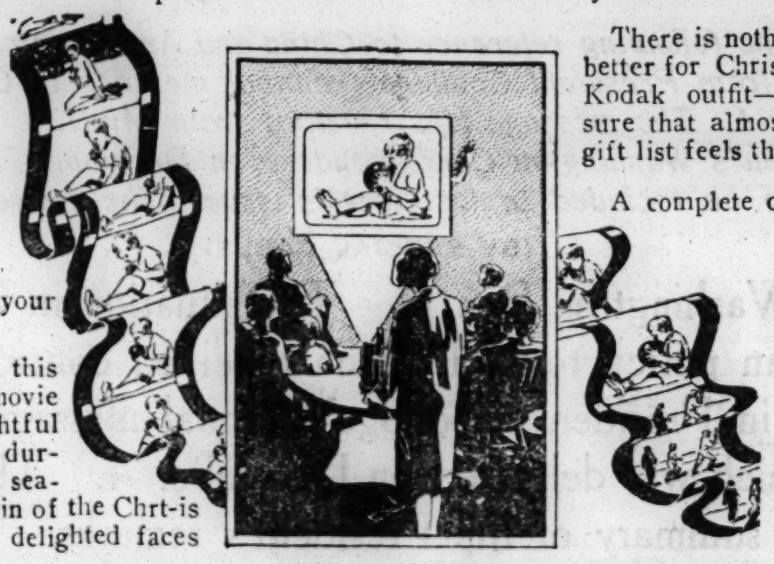
*Paul Monroe: A Report on Education in China, p.p. 27-28.

MAKE YOUR OWN MOVIES

WITH A CINÉ-KODAK

FIRST the movies you make yourself—starting with the sports and pastimes of the autumn season. Then the screen classics — dramas, comedies, travelogues, animated cartoons—all rented reasonably from our Kodascope Library for a private showing in your home.

And don't fail this year to make a movie record of the delightful scenes which occur during the Christmas season. The bringing in of the Chrt-is mas packages, the delighted faces of the children around the tree—these are scenes that you will cherish forever.



There is nothing you would like better for Christmas than a Ciné-Kodak outfit—and you may be sure that almost anyone on your gift list feels the same way.

A complete outfit—Ciné-Kodak, Kodascope, and Screen—as low as

Mex. $327

Write us, or better still, call at our offices for Ciné-Kodak booklets and other information.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

64 KIANGSE ROAD — — — — — SHANGHAI

Presented here. For a statement of the fundamental conceptions underlying the whole program, we can not do better than quote directly certain sentences from the original report.

"The fundamental conceptions which underlie the whole work are ..... as follows:

(1) Christian higher education in China should be considered and treated as a whole—each institution being given that place in a unified program where it can make its largest contribution to the realisation of the common purpose of all.

(2) The essential interests of each of the existing institutions should be conserved in any united program.

Without elaboration, we may also quote five basic principles as the guiding posts in the working out of the correlated program, namely: (1) that there is a permanent place of Christian colleges in the national life and development of China; (2) that the Christian purpose of the institutions must be preserved; (3) that there must be close co-operation with the Government; (4) that the international co-operation must be continued, and (5) that quality rather than quantity must be stressed.

In brief, the important points in the program may be enumerated as follows:

"Postgraduate work —— Postgraduate work is considered as a very essential part of the correlated program. It is needed to train college teachers, to provide text and reference books, and to carry on research in China ..... The ultimate goal is full graduate study leading to the Ph. D. degree, but the work should emphasise on research on problems within the country regardless of the degree to be received.

"Professional Schools ——— *Theology*-Efforts should be concentrated upon the training of men of college grade. Graduate work should also be undertaken, but should be limited to one school for all China ..... *Medicine*: .... attention is confined to the schools of medicine at Cheeloo and Chengtu, but as there is room for a medical school in East China under Christian auspices, ... we are prepared to consider .... a unification of the resources of the Women's Medical School and St. John's Medical School in Shanghai as a part of the East China centralised federated University. *Agriculture* —— There should be one school of Agriculture and Forestry in Nanking. Closely affiliated with this school should be the following: Agricultural experimental and extension work at Yenching; professional study and experiment station at Lingnan ..... and such departments at Shantung as are necessary to carry out the program study anp meet the needs of the rural and town population. All this work should be closely correlated with Nanking. *Law*: There should be one law school, namely that connected with Soochow University, which should become a part of the centralised federated university, of East China. *Library*: There should be one library school which should be located at the Central China University.

"Undergraduate work ——— The work of the upper division in Christian colleges should in most institutions be vocationalised. Further study and experiment will be necessary to ascertain the best means of doing this. However, it can be probably largely accomplished by altering the character and content of offerings, that is within the limits as to faculty and costs ordinarily provided.

"Middle schools———The development of strong middle schools is essential to the maintenance of the character of the students body in the Christian college. We should therefore, urge upon the missions and churches the necessity for stronger support of secondary education. In the case of some of the smaller and weaker colleges, they can perhaps make more valuable contribution to the Christian movement by changing and developing themselves into strong outstanding middle schools.....

"Central organisation———It is manifestly desirable for the work out of this correlated program that there should be a central controlling body which shall perform certain clearly defined general administrative functions for all the cooperating institutions. For the present, the Council of Higher Education should continue to serve as a central organisation for the purpose of unifying Christian higher education in China."

It is quite evident that a decided advance has been made in the reorganisation of Christian higher education. But the task has only begun. The success of the new program for Christian colleges and universities will not be insured, unless and until the school of the lower grade, such as middle and elementary schools, receive simi ar re-examination and undergo coordinated reorganisation. It will, therefore, be our next hope that Christian educators will turn their attention to another field whose need for change has been less obvious but more fundamental.

President Coolidge on China

The following reference to China and American policy toward China is from President Coolidge's annual message to Congress on December 4. The message was received from Mr. J. J. Underwood, The Review's Washington Correspondent on December 7, hence was too late to be included in last week's issue. The message follows:

(BY SPECIAL CABLE)

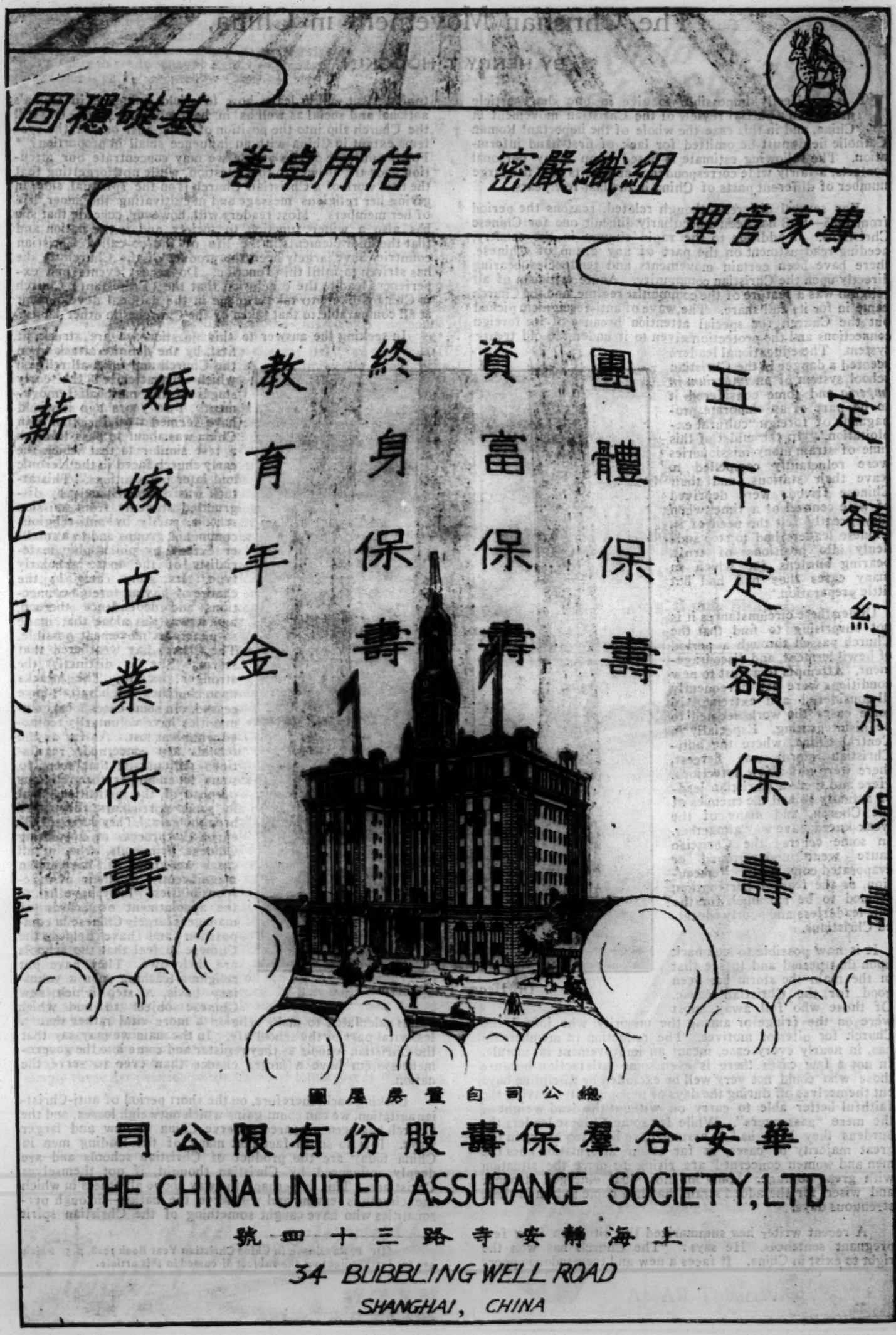
Washington, Dec. 6. — The situation in China and American policy toward China received considerable attention in President Coolidge's annual message to Congress which was delivered on December 4. The following is a summary of the President's remarks:

"The situation in China which was so threatening a few months ago as to call for the dispatch of large additional American Marine forces for the protection of American citizens, has now become much composed. The Chinese National Government has now established itself over the country and has promulgated a new organic law and has announced a program intending to promote the political and economic welfare of the Chinese people.

"The American Government has recognized the Chinese National Government and has encouraged its progress by negotiating a new treaty restoring China's complete tariff autonomy and at the same time guaranteeing our citizens against discrimination.

"Our trade with China is increasing and instructions have been issued for the reduction of our forces."

CALVIN COOLIDGE,
President, United States of America.


基礎穩固
信用卓著
組織嚴密
專家管理
定額五千定約
保壽體團
保壽富資
保壽終身
教育年金
婚嫁立業保壽
薪工
總公司自置房屋圖
華安合羣保壽股份有限公司
THE CHINA UNITED ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD
上海靜安寺路三十四號
34 BUBBLING WELL ROAD
SHANGHAI, CHINA

The Christian Movement in China.

BY HENRY T. HODGKIN

IT is manifestly impossible to give in one short article more than a partial review of the Christian movement in China, and in this case the whole of the important Roman Catholic field must be omitted for lack of first-hand information. The following estimate is based upon many personal contacts, a fairly wide correspondence and visits paid to a large number of different parts of China in the last few years.

For several different, though related, reasons the period from 1925—1928 has been a peculiarly difficult one for Chinese Christians. In addition to the rapid change in the country, needing readjustment on the part of any group of Chinese, there have been certain movements and tendencies bearing directly upon the Christian community. Acute criticism of all religion was a feature of the communist regime, and the Church came in for its full share. The wave of anti-foreignism picked out the Church for special attention because of its foreign connections and the protection given to it under the old treaty system. The educational leaders scented a danger in the Christian school system of an *imperium in imperio* and some considered it to be part of an elaborate propaganda of foreign "cultural exploitation". In the midst of this time of strain many missionaries were reluctantly compelled to leave their stations, and their Chinese friends were deprived of wise counsel at a time when they greatly felt the need of it. Chinese leaders had to step suddenly into positions of trust, bearing burdens for which in many cases they had had but little preparation.

Dr. Henry T. Hodgkin

Under these circumstances it is not surprising to find that the Church passed through a period of bewilderment, and discouragement. Attempts to adjust to new conditions were not infrequently ill-considered and extreme. In some cases the work seemed to be disintegrating. Especially in Central China, where the anti-Christian storm was fiercest, there were not a few defections. Here and there a Christian leader actually joined the enemies of the Church, and many of the weak-kneed gave way altogether. In some centres the Christian cause went under-ground or evaporated completely. Persecution, or the fear of persecution, seemed to be too much for the few leaderless and poorly educated Christians.

It is now possible to look back upon that period and to see that in the main the storm has been good for the Christian cause. Of those who fell away, most were on the fringe or among the minority who joined the Church for ulterior motives. The reduction in membership has, in nearly every case, meant an improvement in morale. In not a few cases there is even some satisfaction because those who could not very well be excluded by discipline have cut themselves off during the days of unpopularity, leaving the faithful better able to carry on without the dead weight of the mere "passengers". While for some Chinese leaders the burdens they have had to assume have been too heavy in the great majority of cases, as far as our information goes the men and women concerned are rising to meet the situation with great courage. Many an individual emerges stronger and wiser for the added strain that has come to him in these strenuous days.

A recent writer has summarized the situation in a few pregnant sentences. He says: "The Church has won the right to exist in China. It faces a new and tremendous opportunity. But will it learn how to wield influence in China's national and social as well as in her religious life? Or will the Church slip into the position of being just one of the systems extant in China with an influence small in proportion?"* For the purpose of this article we may concentrate our attention upon the answer to this question, while not forgetting that the first work of a Christian Church is on the spiritual side in giving her religious message and in cultivating the inner life of her members. Most readers will, however, concede that she has also a wider function to society and to the nation and that the finer elements in the life of the so-called Christian countries have largely been the product of the Church as she has striven to fulfil this function. Do recent events and experiences lead to the conclusion that the (Protestant) Church in China is likely to take a place in the national development at all comparable to that taken by the Churches in other lands?

In seeking the answer to this question we are struck at first by the definite attack upon the Church and upon all religion which characterized the early stages of the nationalist movement. Two years ago it would have seemed that Christianity in China was about to pass through a test similar to that which the early church faced in the Neronic and later persecutions. This attack was directed partly by disgruntled students from mission schools, partly by anti-religious communist groups and to a smaller extent by philosophic materialists of the more scholarly type. Its sting came in the charge of having foreign connections and dependence thereon, and it was this alone that made so general a movement possible. The Church has weathered that storm. She is distinctly the stronger for it. The attacks upon churches and hospitals have ceased. In some cases local communities have voluntarily replaced what was lost. As far as the schools are concerned, regulations still persist that seem to some to endanger the religious purpose of the institution. But in some particulars they have brought gain. They have speeded up the process of appointing Chinese principals, who, in all cases we know of, have risen magnificently to their new responsibilities. They have led to the appointment of boards of managers largely Chinese in composition and have helped the Chinese to feel that the schools are their own. They have put religious teaching upon a voluntary basis, a step which few Chinese object to and which seems calculated to make religion a more vital rather than a less vital part of the school life. In the main we may say that the Christian schools as they register and come into the government system have a larger chance than ever to serve the nation.

Looking back, therefore, on the short period of anti-Christian agitation, we can count gains which outweigh losses, and the Church has been prepared to serve China in new and larger ways. It is no small fact that many of the leading men in China today are the product of Christian schools and are deeply influenced by Christian thought, if not themselves Christians. This is perhaps the way above all others in which the church is serving and will serve the nation—through personalities who have caught something of the Christian spirit

*Dr. F. Rawlinson in China Christian Year Book 1928. p. 5. which see for further light on the subject di cussed in this article.

and have been, as it were, given to China by the Church. When we think of the very small proportion of Christian to non-Christian Chinese and of the fact that to a large extent Christian work has been among the poorer classes, it is really astonishing to see to what an extent this contribution has been made and is being accepted by China today.

The Moral Issues

But the Church has not confined her activity to this one method, supremely important as it is. There has been a growing conviction that in certain moral issues the Christian community can and must express itself. Locally this has been done by separate churches or through federated groups. Nationally it has in the main, been done by the National Christian Council. This body, while it has come under some criticism from foreigners, has had the warm support of the vast majority of Chinese Christians when it spoke frankly upon moral issues raised by public events. In respect to the old treaty system Chinese Christians have felt that a moral question arose, and, in the main, missionaries have shared this view. The simple, straight-forward pronouncement on this matter has been repeatedly used by Chinese Christians throughout the country as showing that the Church, while maintaining its foreign connections, can and does express itself on a national issue in no uncertain way. It is far more important, however, that the Church should be able to attack an evil which exists within China herself, and the most notable example of this has been her persistent warfare against opium. It it no exaggeration to say that if the N.C.C. had not taken this matter up very seriously five or six years ago there would have been little likelihood of the move which has now been made by the Government. At the time of writing it is too soon to say what that move will amount to, but the indications are that a real step forward is being made by the November conference. In any case the fact of a policy adopted by the Government and the appointment of able and honest men to carry it out is a very big step indeed. It was through the Church that the National Anti-opium Association came into existence, and it was only the support in personnel and funds from the N.C.C. that enabled it to maintain its work in the early years. Christian men and women are its backbone still. This is one indication that the Chinese Church, even through the period of unpopularity, has been a factor in the purifying of the national life.

Church Significant Factor

Other illustrations could be given. Contributions of no small value have already been made in respect of agricultural life and the problems raised by modern industry. But space will not permit elaboration. It is enough to say that already there is sufficient ground to assert that the Church is becoming a very significant factor in the development of China. That it will be able in the next few years to do as much as in other countries where it has been so long established and is so large, we need not expect. We need not be disappointed if it fails to meet all its opportunities. The leadership is sadly small to meet the many strains and to enter the many doors that open to-day. But considering its small size, its handicaps, the immensity of the task and the active opposition it has had to face, we can say that the progress is remarkable and that the prospect of still larger service in the future is surprisingly bright. It is the present writer's belief that a sober estimate of the situation justifies the prophecy that the Church will "learn how to wield influence in China's national and social as well as her religious life." The Church is more deeply rooted in Chinese thought, in her social and national life than ever before though she has still some way to travel. She sees her task more clearly though those who do see it are but a handful of leaders. She is gaining confidence in her message though there are still many who are weak and uncertain. She has a group, though small, capable of rendering very large service to China and already finding opportunities for doing so. There seems to be an appreciation outside the Church of the urgent need for men of character, and if the Church can continue to supply these her position in the China of tomorrow is assured.

Shanghai, December, 1928.

ROBINSON PIANO Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

34 Nanking Road, Shanghai

SHIRT MAKERS

Joyo Murakami

SHANGHAI

行洋与村

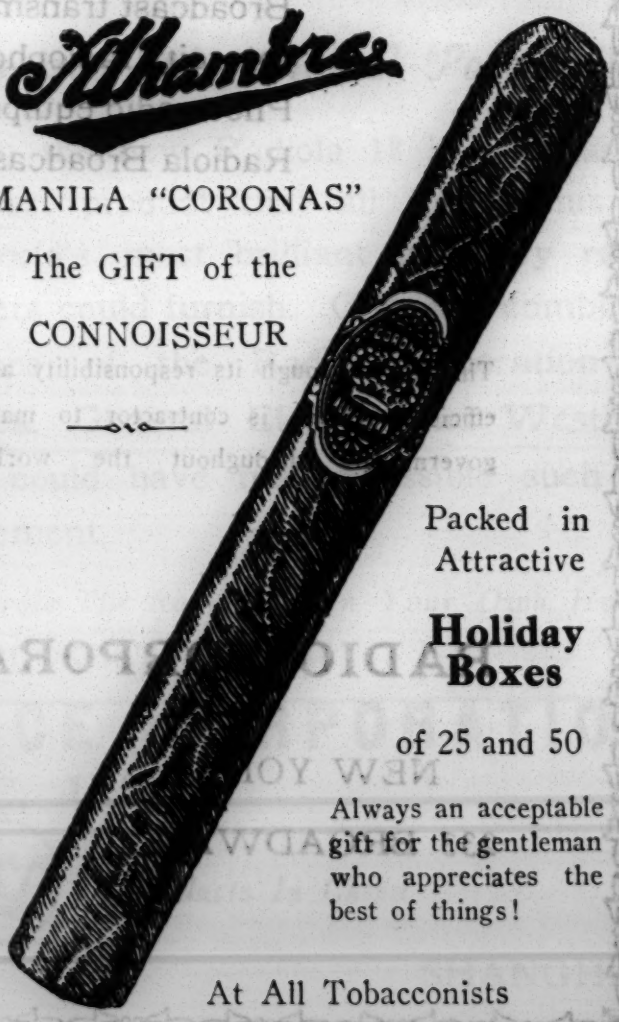
ART & CURIO DEALERS

Alhambra

MANILA "CORONAS"

The GIFT of the

CONNOISSEUR



Packed in Attractive

Holiday Boxes

of 25 and 50

Always an acceptable gift for the gentleman who appreciates the best of things!

At All Tobacconists

RCA

THE RECOGNIZED LEADER OF THE RADIO INDUSTRY.

All the world's knowledge of radio is embodied in the tried tested and perfected apparatus developed in The Research Laboratories of The Radio Corporation of America and its associated companies—General Electric and Westinghouse.

Marine communication equipment for installation on ships and ashore.
Direction finders for guidance of ships at sea.
Airplane transmitters and receivers.
Overseas automatic communication systems.
Broadcast transmitters.
Intercity radiophone and telegraph apparatus.
Photoradio equipment for transmission of pictures.
Radiola Broadcast Receivers for the home.

The RCA through its responsibility and efficient service, is contractor to many governments throughout the world.

This symbol of quality is your protection.

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

NEW YORK
233 BROADWAY.

SHANGHAI
3 CANTON ROAD.

The wonderful performance of RADIOLA 18

Simple in Operation—Beautiful in Design

Functions direct from the electric light outlet in your own home—requires no batteries or battery eliminators—single dial control—employs high power radiotron rectifier and 6 alternating current radiotrons—3 stages of radio frequency and amplification—rugged construction of the finest materials—amazing volume and realism of tone—finely balanced sensitivity and selectivity—handsome solid mahogony case in walnut finish—all these features are combined in the Radiola 18, the new super—instrument from RCA.

—has won International Popularity!

To own the new Radiola 18 is to possess the finest product that all the genius of the world's most brilliant labratory radio engineers could furnish. Only the combined resources of the Radio Corporation of America, General Electric and Westinghouse could have made possible such an achievement.

Any RCA Dealer Will Gladly Demonstrate The Radiola 18 In Your Own Home

WRITE for FREE BOOKLET "RCA 18"

ELECTRIC SERVICE CORPORATION

(FED INC, U.S.A.)

Distributors of RCA *Products In China*

12A NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.

When the Family Gathers for the Christmas Dinner

Christmas is the festival of the Christian churches observed annually in memory of the birth of Christ. The festival properly begins with the evening of the 24th., day of December, Christmas eve and continues until Epiphany on the 6th., of January. The whole period being called Christmas-tide, but it is more particularly observed on the 25th., of December—Christmas day.

In the Roman, Greek, Episcopal and Lutheran churches, Christmas is observed as a religious festival with special services. Its celebration was formerly forbidden by the Puritans—but Christmas Day is now generally observed throughout Christendom by religious services, by public and social festivals, by the interchanging of gifts between relatives and friends and by the distribution of food and clothing among the poor. In most Christian communities, Christmas is a legal holiday

The Holly, Ilx Aguifelium, has been used for Christmas decorations from time immemorial and the Yule Log or Christmas Black, as it was sometimes called, was always placed upon the open fire in commemoration of the great day.

The custom handed down from the past ages to the present generation, has been celebrated with great festivities. So this is the time o' year, when we all hold cheer—cast out trials and tribulations to the four winds and don the holiday spirit of revelry—visiting and entertaining, eating and drinking, both young and old.

For weeks previous, old Saint Nick has had his mind upon his staff of holiday workers with ideas aplenty; big things, and little things, pretty things and useful things, realistic things and modernistic things, and just all sorts of wonderful things of sizes—but the one thing that makes fitting climax to the days of celebration is the annual Chrvistmas dinner or luncheon with all of our relatives and friends invited to feast from the groaning board, laden with every conceiveable delectable edible imaginable. All the longings and desires of the past few months; that craving for roast turkey chucked full of oyster dressing, the roasted pig that has suffered from time immemorial stuffed with a savory chestnut stuffing, accompanying will be fresh cranberry sauce, cinnamon apples, and home made pickled peaches or pears. Southern candied sweet potatoes, the proverbial dish of the South or flaky mashed potatoes made mellow with creamy cheese and that good old fashioned pumpkin and cocoanut pies, raisin pies, plum pudding chucked full of goodies, that has graced every Christmas feast, which even little Jackie Horner would enjoy—not to mention the ever present dark fruit cake made to a perfection, the cherished recipe handed down from our grandmother's days.

Most of us are away from our native land, but the same Christmas dinner prepared and served at home, can easily be prepared here in China. From the fat turkey, suckling pig, chestnut for the dressing, oysters for stuffing, cranberries for sauce, shipped in from afar, the sweet potatoes which goes to make delicious Southern candied sweet potatoes, pumpkin, for the ever present pumpkin and cocoanut tarts, the vegetables and the proverbial fruit cake. All can be secured at the native compradore shops in the city and at the native markets at reasonable prices.

At this time of the year, Christmas holly can be secured in an abundance at the market, and along with the mistletoe cedar and poinsettas our homes take on a spirit of festivity.

Christmas Tiffin or Dinner

The hostess who has become famous for the versatile and charm of her hospitality, realizes that only the finest ingredients must go into her cookery and color and beauty in her serving is essential. Consequently, she exerts time and attention to the Christmas feast. Only the finest of turkeys, the fattest of pigs for roasting, the choicest of colorful vegetables, and only the best of butter, milk and sugar combined with nut meats and cherries go toward making those old fashioned pumpkin pies, raisin pies, plum puddings, and fruit cake, making desserts of perfect consistency and delectability.

Family

Christmas Tiffin or Dinner

Olives Stuffed Celery Salted Nuts

Orange and grapefruit Ambrosia

Cream of Oyster Soup Crisp Crackers

Sweetbread and Mushroom patty Shredded Potatoes

Roast Turkey Chestnut Stuffing Cinnamon Cranberry Apples

Southern Candied Sweet Potatoes

Corn and Pepper Scallop en Ramekins Turnip puff

Cauliflower Duchess

Hearts of American Lettuce Thousand Island Dressing

Pumpkin and Cocoanut Tarts Whipped Cream

Old Fashioned Apple Dumplings Brandy Sauce

Assorted Cheese

Fruits

Assorted Hot Rolls Demi-Tasse Home Made Mints

Olives Hearts of Celery Mixed Pickles

Halves of Grapefruit

Cream of Tomato Soup Whipped Cream

Butter Fried Fresh Salmon Strips Relish Mayonnaise

Roast Suckling Pig Chestnut Dressing Pickled Peaches

Roast Turkey Oyster Stuffing Cranberry Sauce

Mashed Potatoes au Gratin

Buttered Green Peas Beets Piquant

Dixie Sweet Corn

Pineapple Waldorf Salad American Lettuce

Plum Pudding Spicy Hard Sauce

Tutti Fruitti Ice Cream Dark Fruit Cake

Roquefort Cheese

Fruit

Assorted Hot Rolls Demi-Tasse Salted Nuts

Roast Turkey

Prepare and truss a fat turkey that has been killed, and hang several days previous. Fill the crop with oyster dressing and put a sausage forcemeat inside the body of the bird. Skewer the bacon over the breast, baste well with hot fat, and roast in a moderate oven from 2 or 3 hours according to size and age. Baste frequently and about twenty minutes before serving remove the bacon to allow breast to brown. Remove the trussing strings, serve on a hot platter and send gravy and stuffing to the table in separate dishes or arrange the dressing around the turkey, having several slices of breast cut ready for serving.

Roast Suckling Pig

Secure a suckling pig, not more than three weeks old, and make a bread dressing containing onions a plenty, put it inside the pig and close the opening by means of a trussing needle and string. Brush the entire surface of the pig with salad oil or melted butter, wrap it up in floods of well oiled or greased paper, draw back the legs, tie into shape, and stick a spool between the pigs jaws. Place the pig in a sizeable baking pan and roast in a moderate oven for about 2½ to 3 hours, according to its size. It should be thoroughly well basted, and about one half hour before the time of serving, the paper must be removed, and the pig brushed over with a thick cream or salad oil to improve the color and crisp surface. Although some prefer basting the pig with a hot peppery sauce, made of red finger peppers salt and vinegar, an hour or so before the pig is done.

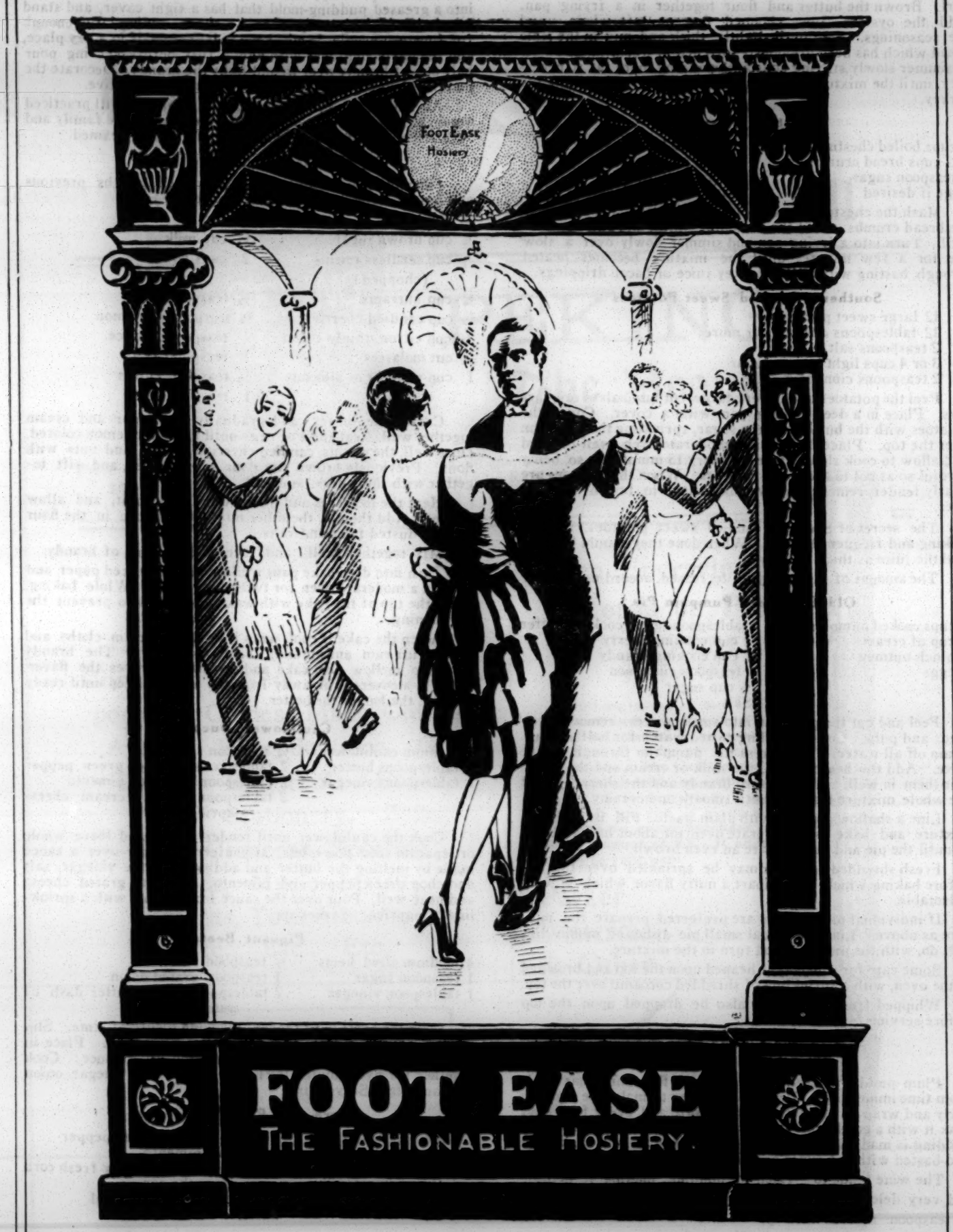
If possible, serve the pig whole upon a large platter, with a red apple stuck between its jaws, and the platter garnished with glazed carrots, panned tomatoes and green peas. Accompany the delectable dish with red cinnamon cranberry apples.

A pig of three weeks, usually requires from 2½ hours to 3 hours for baking and will serve from 9 to 12 persons.

Oyster Dressing

Secure fresh oysters at the native market. Usually the small ones preferred.

2 cups stale cut up bread or ¼ loaf sandwich bread.
1 tablespoon butter
1 teaspoon minced parsley



Buy her a Gift of Foot Ease Hosiery for Christmas Eve Dance, for only

Foot Ease can match her beautiful evening dress

3 tablespoons bacon drippings
1 pint oysters with juice ½ teaspoon powdered sage

Cook the oysters in their own juice until the edges begin to curl. Brown the butter and flour together in a frying pan. Add the oysters' juice chopped fine or left whole, and the seasonings. Stir until slightly thick and mix in the stale bread which has been previously softened in warm milk. Allow to simmer slowly stirring constantly, adding more fat if necessary, until the mixture is well heated through. Then stuff the turkey.

Chestnut Dressing

3 cups boiled chestnut-meat
1½ cups bread crumbs
1 teaspoon sugar
Sage if desired
Pepper and salt to taste
½ cup of sweet milk
½ cup butter
Dash of grated onion to taste

Mash the chestnuts or chop into small pieces and mix with the bread crumbs. Add the seasonings, milk and butter. Mix well. Turn into a frying pan and simmer slowly over a slow fire for a few minutes until the mixture becomes heated through, basting with a little turkey juice or bacon drippings.

Southern Candied Sweet Potatoes

12 large sweet potatoes
12 tablespoons of butter or more
2 teaspoons salt
3 or 4 cups light brown sugar
2 teaspoons cinnamon

Peel the potatoes and if very large, cut into halves or quarters. Place in a deep baking pan with a cover. Cover the potatoes with the butter and the sugar, sprinkling the cinnamon over the top. Place the pan in a moderate oven, well covered and allow to cook slowly, turning every 15 minutes or so, being careful so as not to break the potatoes. When the potatoes are nearly tender, remove the cover and allow to brown well all over.

The secret of Southern candied sweet potatoes, is slow baking and frequent basting. When done they should be clear and the juice as thick as syrup.

The amount of sugar may be decreased, according to taste.

Old Fashioned Pumpkin Pie

2 cups cooked pumpkin pulp
1 cup of cream
1 pinch nutmeg
4 eggs
3 tablespoons good cooking butter
¼ cup cooking sherry
¼ cup cooking brandy
1 teaspoon cinnamon
½ cup sugar
Salt

Peel and cut the pumpkin into small pieces, removing all seeds and pulp. Cook in boiling salted water for half an hour. Drain off all water. Then press the pumpkin through a fine sieve. Add the beaten eggs, the milk or cream and the sugar. Stir them in well. Add the salt, brandy and the sherry. Beat the whole mixture together until smooth and creamy.

Line a shallow pie dish with plain paste, Fill it with the mixture and bake in a moderate oven for about half an hour, or until the pie and mixture are an even brown.

Fresh shredded cocoanut may be sprinkled over the top before baking which will impart a nutty flavor which is very delectable.

If individual pies or tarts are preferred, prepare the mixture as above. Line individual small pie dishes or muffin tins will do, with the pie paste and turn in the mixture.

Some care for a meringue heaped upon the top and browned in the oven, with a sprinkling of shredded cocoanut over the top.

Whipped fresh cream may also be dropped upon the top before serving.

Plum Pudding
(An old Irish Recipe)

Plum puddings have always graced the Christmas table from time immemorial. Most folks prefer to make the pudding early and wrap it up with muslin cloth and every few days soak it with a good rum and brandy. In some countries the pudding is made several months in advance, as the fruit cake and basted with the wines occasionally, until the day of use.

The wine tends to "ripen the pudding, making it mellow and very delectable.

½ teaspoon mixed nutmeg, cinnamon and cloves
1 tablespoon candied orange and lemon peel
½ cup chopped almonds
½ cup chopped citron
2 cup bread crumbs
½ cup flour
1 cup sugar
1 cup raisins
1 cup suet
1 chopped apple
3 eggs
½ cup brandy

Mix together all of the dry ingredients. The suet and the apples are chopped very fine. Add the eggs, beating the yolks and whites separately, and lastly the brandy. Mix well. Put into a greased pudding-mold that has a tight cover, and stand for six hours. This recipe should make a pudding large enough for fourteen people. It will keep indefinately, if in a dry place, and the flavor improves with age. Just before serving pour half cup of brandy over it, and light the brandy. Decorate the pudding dish with Christmas holly, to make it festive.

An old custom in certain localities, which is still practiced amongst some families, is that each member of the family and ones friends must stir the pudding, before is is steamed.

Dark Fruit Cake

(Should be made several weeks or even months previous and basted frequently with rum and brandy)

½ cup butter
¾ cup brown sugar
¾ cup seedless raisins (chopped)
¾ cup currants
½ cup candied cherries
½ cup citron, thinly sliced
½ cut molasses
1 cup walnuts or almonds
2 eggs
½ cup milk
2 cups flour
½ teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon allspice
1 teaspoon mace
¼ teaspoon cloves
1 teaspoon salt

Cream the butter, add gradually the sugar and cream together well. Beat yolks of eggs until thick and lemon colored. Dust well, the raisins, candied cherries, citron, and nuts with flour. Previously brown the flour in the oven, and sift together with the spices, and salt.

Heat the molasses and dissolve the soda in it, and allow to cool. Add them to the other mixture and turn in the flour and the dusted fruit and nuts.

Mix together well, and then add ½ cup of brandy.

Turn into deep cake pans well lined with waxed paper and bake in a moderate oven for two hours or so. While baking, cover the top of the cake with wax paper so as to prevent the top burning.

When the cake is cool, wrap it up with muslin cloths and baste with rum and brandy, every few days. The brandy tends to mellow the cake and greatly improves the flavor. Place in a covered tin, away from the air, and keep until ready for use, the longer the better.

Cauliflower Duchess

1 medium cauliflower
2 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons vinegar
¼ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons chopped green pepper
2 tablespoons chopped pimento
2 tablespoons grated cream cheese
paprika

Cook the cauliflower until tender, drain, and leave whole or separate into flowerlets, as preferred. Pour over a sauce made by melting the butter and adding it to the vinegar, salt and chop green pepper and pimento. Add the grated cheese and heat well. Pour over the sauce for serving, with a sprinkling of paprika. Serves six.

Piquant Beets

4 medium sized beets
1 teaspoon sugar
1 tablespoon vinegar
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon grated onion
2 tablespoons table butter dash of nutmeg

Cook the beets until tender, allowing plenty of time. Slip off the skins and chop into small bits or julienne. Place in a hot serving dish and pour over the following sauce: Cook together for five minutes the butter, sugar, salt, vinegar, onion and nutmeg. Serves six.

Corn and Pepper Scallop

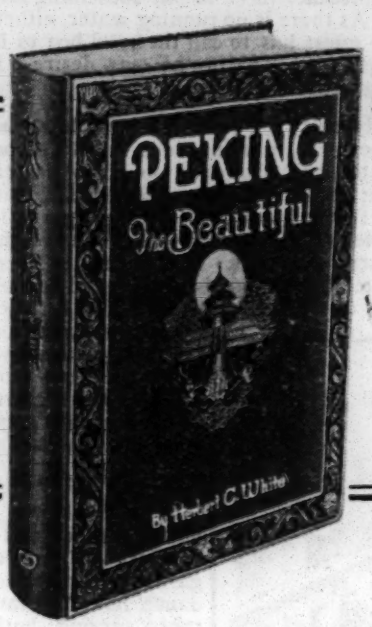
2 tablespoonfuls sugar
1 teaspoon salt
pepper and paprika
½ cup sweet milk
1 finely-chopped green pepper
1 chopped pimento
2 cupfuls canned corn or fresh corn from the ear.
1 cup corn flakes buttered
butter

Add the sugar, salt, pepper and pimento chopped to the canned corn. Fill greased ramekins or a baking dish one third full, sprinkling with the buttered corn flakes, then put is another layer of corn. Continue until the buttered cornflaken and the corn has been used, saving some corn flakes for sprinkling the top. Dot over each ramekin or the baking dish with the butter, and bake in a moderate oven for 12 minutes. Serves six.

M. O. P.

GIFTS

Appealing to All



Price $60

PEKING
The Beautiful

The most attractive art volume containing 70 photo-studies with descriptions in English. Richly bound in Chinese brocade.

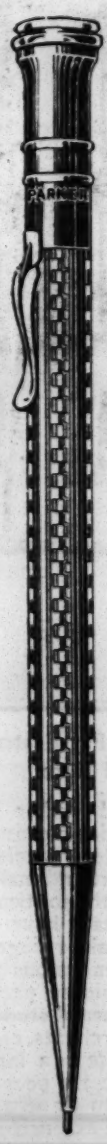
Christmas & New Year Cards Imported or Chinese Made, Chinese Artistic Reproductions, Gift Books, Children's Books, Fancy Stationery, Zeiss Ikon Cameras, Sporting Goods, Music Instruments, Toys Albums, Etc., Etc., Etc.

TWELVE HIGH GRADE CHRISTMAS CARDS
In a Fancy Box
Price, 80c. a box

Free Engraving of Words on Pen
AN ADDED BEAUTY

Nothing gives as much distinction and individuality to a pen or pencil as a tastefully engraved inscription of name or words of remembrance. The Commercial Press is provided with an automatic engraver. Free engraving, if desired, of words on pen is given at your presence to every purchase of pen to the amount of $3. It adds new beauty to your pen:

Parker
Waterman
& Other



Gift Pen, Pencil & Desk Set

Please Call At

The Commercial Press, Limited, Shanghai

C453 Honan Road 22a N. Szechuen Road

Modern Hotels in Shanghai

BY B. Y. LEE

The hotel institution is one of the oldest business in Shanghai, but the modern hotel is a comparative new business undertaking. Since the establishment of the Wing On and the Sincere department stores in 1917, the modern hotel has become in existence in a large number, particularly during the present year, many gigantic super-modern hotels have been constructed such as the Great China Hotel in the corner of Thibet and Foochow Roads occupying the entire block and consisting of six stories, and the Central Hotel in the corner of Canton and Hoopeh Roads occupying also the entire block and consisting of six stories whose initial capital has been authorized from one million to one million and a half dollars respectively. At present there are about 300 Chinese hotels in Shanghai, they may be roughtly divided into three classes; namely, the old styled, the semi-modern, and the modern. The latter type is becoming predominate and an attractive business undertaking with an average investment of from half a million to one million and half dollars.

Among these 300 hotels, only twenty of them can be classified as the modern as they are managed along the western lines of management where every modern convenience and comfort is available. The reasons why the demand for such hotels is popular to-day are many: The old Chinese hotels are not located either in convenient nor conspicuous centers not to mention cleanness nor comfort they render to travellers; but the modern hotels, on the other hand, render all necessary comfort and make every one feel "at home." In the second place, the political disturbances of the country during the past few years have caused many wealthy people from the interior to take refuge in Shanghai, which has given many hotel owners an enormous profit. In the third place, many newly educated Chinese, particularly the home college students, the foreign returned students, the government officials, the oversea Chinese merchants, etc. are more inclined to stay in luxurious hotels in spite of a larger bill they have to pay. And in the fourth place, the people as a whole are more extravagant than they used to be because they are now richer, and besides, they travel, more extensively than they used to do.

The Far Eastern Hotel, Another of the Many Modern Chinese Hostelries Recently Constructed Here.

Old Style Out of Favor

Men of means, as a rule, do not like to stay in the old styled hotels, not only do they not get their money's worth in regard to convenience and comfort, but also they don't get much personal service and privacy. In the old styled hotels, there are no modern baths, no spring beds, no barber shops, and no places for guests to enjoy themselves. Frequently peddlers, newspaper delivery men, washwomen, etc. knock at the guests' rooms soliciting business. Extra pay is charged for extra beds. Electric fans are hired from 50 cents to one dollar a day. Although meals are generally included with the price of the room, the food is too poor and almost uneatable, and the guests often have to pay something more to buy extra dishes, the amount of which perhaps is more than they might pay if they eat outside. No blankets nor pillows are supplied, and for this reason the Chinese traveller has to carry beddings along with him. During the severe cold winter nights, guests sometimes have to pay something for an extra piece of blanket. As there is no running water, either cold or hot, in the room, the guest has to call the hotel boy to bring water whatever the quantity or nature he may desire. Fortune-tellers are numerous in these hotels.

Nearly every one of these large old styled hotels has a man in each steamship running between two seaports, such as between Canton and Shanghai, soliciting passengers to stay in his hotel upon the arrival of the ship at the destination. If one has promised this hotel man, his belongings and luggages are to be looked after and afterward transferred to the said hotel when the ship arrives at port. If a passenger has no intention to stay in any hotel, but wants his luggages to be looked after, he may as well go to a hotel with it, and pays for the cheapest room for one day's charge. If a passenger is ignorant of the conditions and custom of the port to which he goes, he may have to pay "extras" in every move or his luggages may be taken away by some unauthorized persons.

Convenience and Comfort

On the other hand, the modern hotels render all convenience and comfort. There are saloons, roof gardens, barber shops, modern baths, dance halls, billiard rooms, restaurants serving both the Chinese and European meals, and various forms of indoor amusements. Rooms are well heated in winter months, and well ventilated in summer months. A couple of these hotels operate their own busses carrying guests to, and from, stations and wharves. They do not have large dining halls, but guests generally have their meals served in their own rooms, or they eat at the hotels' restaurants. Steamship tickets can be got in the hotels' offices. Lately almost all these hotels have started dance halls in their own compounds. Every evening the dance starts at 8 p.m. and closes at 4 A. M. The entrance charge is one dollar for four rounds, and foreign music generally goes with it. It is a well established custom that ten percent is always added to the guests' bill, which is divided among all the hotel employees, and besides this, the guests are supposed to pay another ten percent more to the room attendents. Hotel boys generally receive very low wages, from three dollars per month up, and the number one boy receives about ten dollars per month. Including tips and other "extras" each boy receives on the average about 30 or more dollars a month, which is considered a very attractive income. Each boy is generally required to give a cash deposit of about $300 or else he is recommended by a big shareholder together with some form of guarantee.

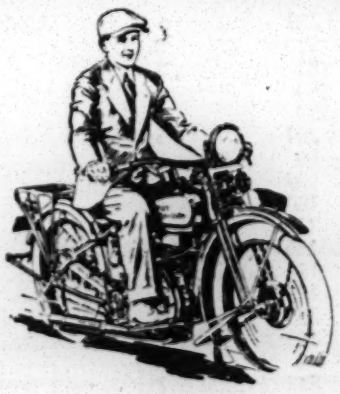
As all these hotels are joint stock companies, and the shareholders have some special privileges by having reduced rates from 10 to 20% if they themselves stay there. Many foreigners frequent these hotels. Practically no families stay there for any length of time except for temporary stay. The Great Eastern Hotel, for example, does about $45,000 of business per month, and its rooms are generally 80% fully occupied. The most busy seasons are before and after the Chinese New Year as many people are accustomed to go home for the holidays. The summer is a dull season. As a rule, guests have to pay another day's rent if he does not inform the hotel clerks before noon of each day. The rate of charges in each hotel is different. For instance, the Great Eastern Hotel charges from 3 to 15 dollars per room a day depending upon the size, and the Oriental, from 2 to 13 dollars, and that of the Sun Sun from 3 to 12 dollars a day.

Do Your Christmas Shopping Now At DONG CHONG'S

GREAT ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE!

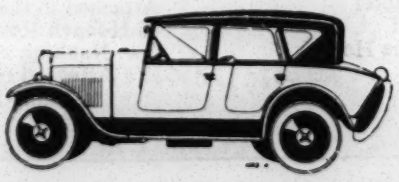
Values unequalled in the history of our business are being offered through our Great Annual Clearance Sale! In many instances motor cycles, motor cars and accessories are being sold at prices below wholesale cost! These unusual reductions extend to all departments. Every article in our present stocks *must* be sold, in order to make room for newer and larger lines of merchandise.

IN ALL SHANGHAI NO BARGAINS LIKE THESE!



MOTOR CYCLES
And Accessories
Many Makes—All Sizes—All New Machines And Equipment—At Extremely Low Prices!

MOTOR CARS
And Accessories
Prices Slashed On All Present Stock and New Epuipment For Standard Makes of Automobiles!



ALSO ENORMOUS SAVINGS ON ALL
Bicycles Tricycles Rickshas Children's Vehicles Go-Carts Push-Carts Tri-Wheeled Delivery Wagons, Etc.

BUY EARLY, WHILE OUR STOCKS ARE STILL COMPLETE!

DONG CHONG CYCLE & MOTOR CO.

346 Nanking Road *Phone 61518*

Write For FREE Bargain List!

Suitable Locations

Generally speaking, there are three locations suitable for modern hotels in Shanghai : nearness to the railway stations, nearness to business and convenient centers, and nearness to steamship wharves. Strange to say, there is only one small modern hotel located near the North Station, and there are 3 located in and around Ave. Edward VII, near the China Navigation's wharf : Practically all the semi-modern and the old styled hotels are located around Quai De France, Boulevard des Deux Republiques and Marche De de l'Est near the China Merchants' wharf. Practically all the modern hotels are located between Nanking and Canton and Hoopeh Roads extending to Thibet Road. This indicates that the people as a whole prefer social and business convenience to travelling conveniences. All these newly established hotels are located in this section, where many famous restaurants are located.

At left—**The Yih-Ping-Shang, One of the Best Known Chinese Hotels in Shanghai, Recently Reconstructed in Modern Fashion.**

The following are particulars of various Shanghai modern hotels :

Name	Location	No. of rooms	No. of stories	Year
Great China Hotel	Thibet and Foochow Roads	250	6	Under construction
Chio Loh Hotel	40 Thibet Road	110	3	1922
Yip Ping Shang Hotel	50 Thibet Road	81	3	1922
Dai On Hotel	Route Chu Pao San	80	3	1922
Ping On Hotel	" " " "	90	3	1922
Kiang Nan Hotel	Rue Discry	204	5	1926
An Chow Hotel	Cor. Chekiang and Hoopeh Roads	80	2	1927
The Wei Chung Hotel	Cor. Hankow and Fokien Roads	190	5	1927
Mai Yuan Hotel	Cor. Hankow and Hoopeh Roads	100	3	1910
Tung Fong Hotel	Cor. Hankow and Chekiang Roads	122	4	1925
Shang Chow Grand Hotel	Foochow and Chekiang Roads	180 150 additional	4	1928
The Far Eastern Hotel	Pakhoi and Thibet Roads	195	4	1922
The Central Hotel	Canton and Hoopeh Roads	300	6	Under construction
The Hongkew Hotel	Cor. N. Szechuen and Haining Roads	105	3	1928
The North Station Hotel	Boundary Road	45	3	1925
The Sun Sun Hotel	Attached to the Sun Sun Dept. Store	84	7	1917
The Great Eastern Hotel	Attached to the Wing On's Dept Store	156	7	1917
The Oriental Hotel	Attached to the Sincere's Dept Store	190	7	1917
An Tung Hotel	66 Hoopeh Road	130	3	1926
The Great China Hotel	Cor. Nanking and Fokien Roads Attached to the proposed Great China Department Store	300	13	Proposed.

China and Foreign Rights

(*From the New York Times, October 22*)

That Chinese Nationalists would seek to terminate as soon as possible the extraterritorial privileges enjoyed by foreigners in China has long been evident. In fact, the Chinese Government even before the collapse of the empire looked forward to the day when this should occur. Extraterritoriality is exemption from local law, so that foreign citizens in China are subject to the jurisdiction of their own Governments, not of China. The term has been erroneously used to cover the so-called "foreign concessions" or foreign-controlled cities in Chinese territory, as well as the "leased territories," such as Dairen, which is administered by Japan, and such places as have been ceded by China to foreign Governments for perpetual occupation, like the British Crown Colony of Hongkong and the Portuguese settlement of Macao.

The practice of extraterritoriality in China grew up because of the incompatibility of the foreign and the Chinese civilizations, customs, juridical procedure and laws. It was first recognized in legal form in the treaty between the United States and China signed in 1844. As long ago as 1902 the United States and Great Britain separately expressed the hope that it would be possible to modify extraterritoriality. At the Washington Conference in 1922 a resolution was passed directing the formation of a special commission to study the problem of extraterritoriality with a view to recommending methods of gradually abolishing it. This commission met in Peking during the Winter of 1925-26, under the Presidency of Mr. Silas H. Strawn of Chicago .While recognizing distinct improvements, it pointed out that a number of reforms would have to be carried out by China before the Powers could reasonably be expected to abandon their extraterritorial privileges. Meanwhile, it suggested that the Powers modify their practice in certain directions and, so far as practicable, apply Chinese laws in the foreign courts. It looked toward the progressive abolition of extraterritoriality as China modernized her judicial system.

The charge that the Chinese people suffer greatly as a result of the system has never been substantiated. As a matter of fact, not one Chinese in a thousand is even indirectly affected by it. But except on the part of a few of the foreign "die-hards" in China there is a widespread feeling that as soon as China has shown that she can maintain order and can administer justice according to modern practice, giving the foreigner a fair deal in Chinese courts, the system should be gradually abolished. It will be a number of years before the reforms will be completed. Till then the Powers will doubtless refuse to make drastic modifications—especially if there is evidence that China is seeking to take unilateral action to achieve her ends.

FELSOL

The Most Effective Remedy For

ASTHMA, HAY FEVER, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, CONVULSIVE COUGH, NEURALGIA AND HEADACHE

Highly Recommended By Physicians

NEVER-FAILING

Mex. $1.50 per tin of 12 powders

Free Samples and Desrciptive Literature upon Application to the Sole Agents

---

PAIN QUICKLY GOES WHEN

TOGAL

IS USED

The numerous medical experiments tried in the hospitals of many countries, as well as thousands of expertises made, are unanimous in favoring TOGAL as a never-failing preparation in the following symptoms:

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, INFLUENZA, LUMBAGO, MALARIA, NEURALGIA, HEADACHES AND INSOMNIA

More Than 5,000 Testimonials Received from Doctors
Over Ten Million Bottles Sold By the Manufacturers

SOLD IN THREE SIZES: $0.45, $0.75, $1.75

Free Samples and Literature On Application To

HOLLAND & COMPANY

Sole Agents In China For **FELSOL and TOGAL**

20 MUSEUM ROAD SHANGHAI

Sub-Agents Needed In Interior Districts of China; Write for Information

The Y. M. C. A.—Its Contribution to the Reconstruction Program of China

BY DAVID Z. T. YUI

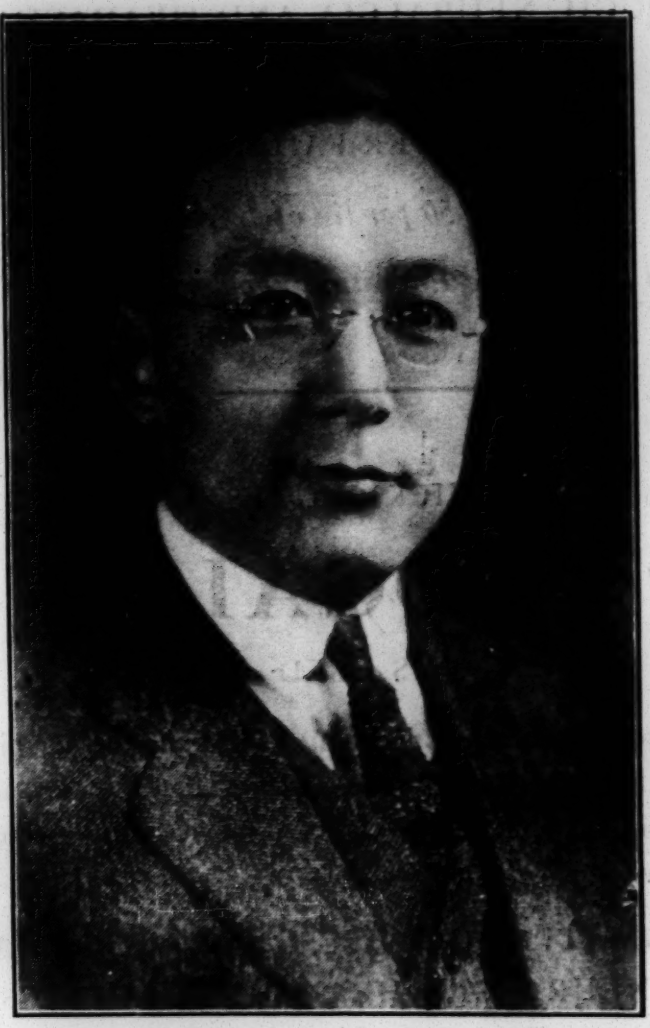
"WHAT can the Y. M. C. A. contribute to the reconstruction program of China" is perhaps one of the uppermost questions on the minds of those who are interested in the problems of reconstruction and the work of the Y. M. C. A. of China. To answer this question satisfactorily two more questions, it seems, are in order, namely, What are the fundamental needs of China? and, What is the program of the Y. M. C. A. ? If we can answer the last two questions, the first one is automatically answered.

Anybody can draw up an elaborate list of China's needs, though the process of enumeration may be a tedious one. But to know the fundamental needs of our country is difficult as it is essential. The man on the street would tell us that China must have roads, railroads, electricity, steamships, automobiles and aeroplanes and that China must develop mines, manufactures and so on ad infinitum. These indeed are some of China's important needs. But few who know anything will admit that these are China's fundamental needs. Material wealth and modern wealth-making devices do not alone make a country. They are useful only when they are at the disposal of proper men. The greatest of China's needs today is not so much in material wealth as in men of character and properly trained cititzens. This I believe is the fundamental cause of the backwardness of our social and political order.

Trains Better Citizens

Keeping this need in view, the Y. M. C. A. of China has for its primary purpose the development of the best qualities in men and the training of better citizens. And in order to accomplish this purpose, it promotes a threefold program, namely, character-building, citizenship training and promotion of international good-will.

Character-building has been the keynote of the Y. M. C. A. program ever since the inception of the Y. M. C. A. Movement. In the Y. M. C. A. character-building program, four points are especially emphasised, namely, spirit, mind, physical well-being and ground cooperation. Whether it be student work, boys' work, industrial work or rural work, these four points are always pushed to the forefront.



Dr. David Z. T. Yui General Secretary of the National Committee of the Chinese Y. M. C. A.

But when a boy is trained in order to be a good man, he is also expected to be a good citizen. A citizenship training program is therefore promoted along with the character-building program by the Y. M. C. A. What are the duties, rights, privileges and responsibilities of a citizen? What is his relationship to his local community, province and nation? How should he exercise his rights, perform his duties, enjoy his privileges and bear his responsibilities as a citizen? How should he conduct himself toward his political environment? These and a host of other things a citizen should know if he is to be worthy of his citizenship in a democracy.

In promoting citizenship training, the Y. M. C. A. has a systematic program throughout the year. Conducted by the city and student Y. M. C. A's, the annual citizenship training program starts with the citizenship week beginning with the Double Ten Holiday, the Anniversary of the Chinese Republic, and continues throughout the year with different program for different months. Besides regular citizenship training activities in the city and student Associations, teams are also organized for citizenship work among the laborers and farmers.

Fosters International Good-will

The third important item on the program of the Y. M. C. A. is that of fostering international understanding and goodwill. In a democracy where the people are expected to have a share in determining their country's foreign policies, they must be provided with opportunity to know other countries and peoples. Cultural contacts between our people and other peoples are promoted by the Y. M. C. A. so that not only the good characteristics of our own people may be known to foreign people but our people may also develop friendship and good-will for them. The contribution of China to the peace and order of the world depends upon whether our people are well-trained enough to understand their international relations and to show a good-will for other peoples.

This is, then, the bare outline of the Y. M. C. A's program in China and the part that it proposes to play in the reconstruction of this great country. For its ultimate success the Y. M.C. A. will, as it has in the past, depend upon the enthusiastic and unfailing support of its friends and well-wishers all over the land.

For Chinese Chow

By Mrs. W. A. Reed in the Socony Shield

OYSTER CHOP SUEY

Dried Oysters	½ catty
Dried shrimp	1 oz.
Water chestnuts (pi chi)	10
Chinese vegetable (wo tsun)	½
Foreign onion (tsun tou)	½
Celery (Ch'in tsai)	½ stalk
Endive (piao tsai)	1 head
Bamboo shoot (prepared)	1
Pork (chu jou)	½ catty
Pigeon breast	1

Soak dried oysters and shrimp in warm water one hour. Chop fine all ingredients except endive. Cut endive into small pieces. Put a tablespoonful of sesame oil in kuo. When very hot drop in pork and then pigeon. Cook ten minutes stirring constantly. Add oysters and shrimp, cook ten minutes more and take up.

In kuo heat 2 tablespoonsful oil, fry onion, then add celery and finally water chestnut (wo tsun) and bamboo shoot. Cook all together 3 minutes then add meat and fish previously prepared. Finally add endive and sauce made of following:

Chiang yu	2 tablespoons
Tuan fen (bean starch)	1 „
Sugar	1 „
Water	2 „

Cook all together two minutes and serve.

Buy at
Wing On
Sincere
Sun Sun

Buy at
Sun Sun
Wing On
Sincere

"Get the Habit"

Buy at

SINCERE COMPANY

WING ON COMPANY

SUN SUN COMPANY

The Three Big Department Stores

(Nanking Road, Shanghai)

Total Capital: $10,700,000.00

With purchasing agents in all important cities
of the world and in the interior of China

"ESTABLISHED FOR YOUR SERVICE"

The Celebration of Christmas

BY GRACE B. SERVICE

EARLY in November there is unusual activity in certain departments of our large shops. Toys that have spent a season of idleness rather than play, are brought forth from summer wrappings, cases of new stock are unpacked; Christmas cards, decorations of paper and tinsel, bright stars for Christmas trees, candles, and electric pendants are brought out; artificial flowers are flowing in more than ordinary profusion; candy boxes, more gay and alluring than usual, are put on display; Christmas "stickers", fancy wrapping papers and ribbons are seen on every hand. As the weeks pass children clamor to be taken to see the toys and many an anxious purchaser rushes in to make sure of getting this or that article before the supply is exhausted. You will find the nervous foreign child and the stolid Chinese kiddie both interested in the same gorgeous gifts, for children are much alike before we have made them different.

As the time draws nearer to Christmas there is more and more buying. Christmas greens and trees are sought on the streets and at the markets by Chinese as well as foreigners. Many holly wreaths and balls are sold, and often one sees a spray of mistletoe being carried home to grace the doorway and provoke many a chance pleasantry. Among the Chinese we naturally expect the Christians to remember the day and to decorate their houses and perhaps give presents, but there is a growing tendency for the holiday to gather to itself other observers than Christians. The friends of those celebrating Christmas are often brought into line with the celebration through the attitude taken by the Christians. If gifts are given there is a "return giving" and probably next year gifts are sent before those from the Christian friends are received.

The Greeting Card

Many Chinese who have been abroad have learned the gracious gesture of the Christmas and New Year card, and so combine Western Christmas feeling with the old Chinese idea of offering good wishes at the arrival of the New Year. They are glad to conform to the habit of the greeting card. This method of sending greetings of the season is said to have originated in 1846 when an Englishman, Mr. J. C. Horsley, R. A., designed such a card at the suggestion of Sir Henry Cole. The Christmas card industry is now of tremendous size, and many new designs come out each year. Some of the most attractive local ones have a Chinese scene or some Oriental touch of decoration to add to their charm. This year the foreign designs are full of color, and many prefer the old time symbols of good cheer in other lands than this. Chinese often have their own individual cards prepared with greetings for the holiday season.

The regular conventions regarding New Year's gift-giving apply to Christmas with the Chinese. "The Moon Year" tells us—"Happily, in the East, one is saved harrowing decisions about what to choose. Convention long ago limited the choice of gifts. No Chinese aunt can send her small nephew a set of improving books instead of the bicycle his heart desires; no wife can give her husband a box of bad cigars. Useless trifles, that prove a nuisance instead of a pleasure, may not be offered." (A few hints for Westerners are found in these sentences!)

"What then does custom sanction? For members of the family—silks, ornaments, and even jewels. For distant relatives and friends—growing flowers (never cut blooms), fine tea, rare fruits, and food, especially food. In China food is always useful and appreciated. 'There's never a morsel,' says the proverb, 'but can find its way to a mouth.' Besides, food-gifts are symbolic. They show that the giver has more than the bare necessities of life, and subtly express a desire that this superfluity of good things may pass on to others. Perhaps to our way of thinking, a roast duck is not a poetic present. But is it not much more useful than a plaster bust of Napoleon? And, though we hate to admit it, who honestly prefers a badly-made boudoir cap to a succulent dish of macaroni?"

Increased Trade at Christmas Season

The genial manager of Wing On's tells us that sales in several departments are increased about ten per cent for the Christmas trade. This increase is chiefly in the sale of toys, Christmas cards and decorations, provisions and candy. There are wonderful toys, most of them of foreign make: rubber inflating ducks and dogs, and woolly animals for the tiny tots; bicycles, tricycles, motors and life-like stuffed animals for larger youngsters; mechanical ships, trains, motors and animals for older lads; dolls in abundance for girls of all sizes and ages; besides hundreds of balls, blocks, balloons, tops, tea sets, doll houses and furnishings, acrobatic toys and boxed games. Equipment for all sorts of sports forms another section and tempts the eyes of many a child eager to visit these toy departments and zealous to make known preferences to the home folks. Even small shops cater to Christmas trade and carpenters and rattan workers hasten to finish doll's furniture. House servants and amahs are important confidants of many secrets and longings.

In Shanghai candy, often in very expensive boxes with ribbon, feather and flower decorations, fancy biscuits, glace fruits and a variety of Chinese sweet-meats are among the favorite food gifts. Hams also attract many buyers and prove the fondness of the Chinese for flavorous meat with their rice. Fancy tinned goods from the grocery department often weigh down the basket of the Christmas buyer and gifts of pineapple, tinned li-chee, and other fruits, both foreign and Chinese, are much appreciated.

Chinese Understand Christmas

There is no Western holiday easier for the Chinese to understand than Christmas. Every one understands a birthday celebration—in China some deities have several such in a year—and there is general acceptance of the colors and modes of decoration. No other holiday of the Christian calendar appeals more to the eye and inclination of the Chinese than this. The red and gold, green and silver of the decorations are just what Chinese like. There are many things about Christmas customs and celebrations that hark back to the days of early man and pagan worship, and ought to draw us all closer together in a spirit of good-will at the end of the year.

In the early church there was no uniformity in celebrating Christmas, the birth of Christ. About 150 A.D. it was settled as a festival. Before the 4th century the birth was celebrated in May, April or January, but about the time of Chrysostom in the 4th century it was definitely placed on December 25th. The Armenian Church still holds to the 6th of January as the date of the birth. The early church wished to replace the ancient pagan festivals with those of the Christian religion and the time of the Winter Solstice was an excellent season for a celebration which should crown the year with feelings of thankfulness and devotion. At this time the Germans held their great Yule feast in commemoration of the return of the "fiery wheel", and the Yule log was kindled with ceremony bringing fire into prominence, and making good cheer at a season of cold. Many usages of the old Germans, as well as of the Romans relating to the observance of the solstice period passed over from ancient superstitious beliefs and worships and have survived to the present time. The Chinese Winter Solstice period, called Tung Chih, last twelve days, and exactly corresponds to the Teutonic Yule-tide. In North China the expression "Yang Tung Chih" ("yang" meaning "foreign") is sometimes used for Christ's birthday. The old Teutons derived the word "Yule" from the suu symbol and they looked upon the twelve days after the Winter Solstice as the Sun's holiday. They thought the Sun then went into retirement (a sort of annual vacation!) leaving another and less important god in charge. This lesser deity is the same as the God of the Hearth of the Laps and he it is who later became identified with our St. Nicholas, Santa Claus and Father Christmas. The early Church amalgamated many old folk-rites and observances, and made them part of the Christmas legend. Manger songs were brought in to give a Christian turn to the celebrations and later Christmas trees, gift-giving, special seasonable food such as puddings, cakes, dumplings, etc, appeared.

The Catholic church and most Protestant bodies celebrate extensively, but there are certain churches like the Scotch Presbyterians and some English Non-conformists who think the religious observance of the day is of "human invention," savoring of the Papistry.

Just how the character of Saint Nicholas comes in we do not now clearly see, but we know that there was a Bishop of Myra of this name in 325 and we judge that something about his almsgiving, his goodness or his life has led to his association with the Christmas season. He certainly lived before Justinian for several churches in Constantinople were dedicated to Nicholas in the time of this emperor. There are many legends of his miraculous power. He is specially the patron of the young (this may account for his connection with a season of giftgiving), of sailors, travelers, pawnbrokers, thieves and scholars. In ancient times his fast used to be kept with great solemnity in English schools. This festival was near to the Christmas time and led to a confounding or perhaps a union of the two celebrations. Later we find him appearing to present the gifts at Christmas.

"Santa Claus"

We frequently see a "Santa Claus" on our streets here at Christmas and sometimes he is almost a travesty upon the worthy saint. But do we all know that this holiday genius cast in the mold of "Saint Nicholas" really combines under the name "Nicholas" many legendary characters of olden times? "Santa Claus" is a Dutch corruption of the name. The Germans have "Knecht Rupert," a sort of hobgoblin who appears to children before Christmas carrying a switch and a

sack. He threatens the disobedient but throws nuts to the well-behaved. "Father Christmas" is the title of the household gift-giver in England.

The use of holly and mistletoe, wassail bowls, "waits" singing carols, and many other Christmas observances are traceable to the Middle Ages. Various nations have added to the legends until we have the home of Saint Nicholas in the far north, a reindeer sledge to bring his red coat and cap trimmed with fur, a Christmas feast to please every one at the end of the year, and countless gifts to show the prodigality of our blessings. Some attribute the giving of presents to a general desire to share with others the products of the year's harvesting: others refer it to the first Christmas when the Three Wise Men brought gifts to the infant Jesus. Mr. Sowerby draws a parallel between our Christmas puddings, filled with "plums" and rich with spice and dried fruits and the "Eight Precious Articles Pudding" which the Chinese prepare for the 8th day of the 12th moon. Both, he thinks, are products of the recent harvest and present samples of its choice fruits for our delectation.

Mistletoe was held in veneration by the Druids and was used as a charm. It was a ceremonial plant among the early European nations and th re was a special significance to the kiss "under the mistletoe." Arrows made of its wood were to be feared. The idea of the Christmas tree comes from Europe and according to some was introduced into England as l te as the beginning of the reign of Queen Victoria. There was an old idea of sacred trees and in addition may there not have been something about the nut and fruit harvest to suggest the gift-giving tree? "The Moon Year" mentions the sacredness of trees and gives instances of this feeling in China. In this connection we find the following regarding what may be the origin of the Christmas tree. "The idea of propitiation doubtless underlies a custom common in certain parts of North China notably in north Shensi, north and west Shansi, and on the borders of the Ordos desert, where the Chinese peasants 'always hang the heads and feet of their goats and sheep that die, or are killed for food, on trees as propitiatory offerings to the gods.' The same custom prevailed among the Teutons, also tree-worshippers. Each of their clans had one or more specially sacred trees, a pine, or spruce, or some similarly-shaped conifer, upon which its members hung offerings to the Sun during Yule-tide. These offerings consisted of the heads, skins, and various other parts of the animals (either domestic or wild) they killed and ate, and from this custom we have derived our Christmas tree." Carols also come from Europe and the frequency of the term Nowell, a variant of the French "Nöel" (from the Latin "natale"), shows their o:igin is not English. They are said to have originated in Spain where a play by Lope de Vega, called "Nacimiento de Cristo," ends with the appearance of the Three Kings (Three Wise Men) preceded by aancing gypsies and negroes. In several of the Spanish dnd Provencal carols there is association of gypsies with the aubject of the Nativity.

Some Old Legends

But to go behind even the early saints of the church we can trace in a most interesting way some of the oldest legends of our human family. Last year in an article perhaps seen by too few of us Mr. Sowerby pointed out the kinship between Saint Nicholas and "the little God of the Hearth of the forefathers of the European forests: an impish little god, in red coat and red peaked cap, that danced upon the hearth like a flame, and like a flame was capable of doing infinite mischief or rendering man untold blessing and comfort." The God of the hearth enters the house by the chimney. This is the very way we were taught as children that the jolly saint with his pack would approach our nomes! Did we not hang a stocking close to the fire-place to be ready for his gifts? The Hearth God is known to many peoples and in China we find him as the Kitchen God, to whom sacrifices are made on the 23rd of the 12th moon. Immediately after this he is supposed to start off on his trip to Heaven to report upon the doings of his particular household during the year then closing.

The truth of the matter is that Christmas (Cristes masse, as the old wording has it, masse being a mass, or festival of the church) is a cumulative feast. It brings together the old legends from the early history of mankind and shows us that beneatn exterior differences lie historical similarities and folkways. This universal social festival is the result of a great amalgamation. "Peace and good-will" is the Christmas message and this can be understood in all languages. Certain things about Christmas celebrations have been common in China for ages so it should be easy for Chinese to take this holiday more and more into their lives. No doubt, as time goes on and the world draws more closely together, we will find new observances from the East creeping into Christmas customs while the influence of its hold on men the world around will increase.

Gifts that will last a long time!

Jade

Jewelry

Diamonds

Ivory

Gold

Silver Ware

Pearls

Precious Stones

Cut Glass Wares

Amber and Ivory Beads

All Kinds of Watches

Christmas Presents that are Distinctive and Exquisite with the Charm of the Orient.

Tuck Chang & Co.

(Est'd 1901)

Best Known Jeweler in Town

67 Broadway, Shanghai

China's Five Horrors

BY EDGAR SNOW

ON the heels of this years's tragic drought in the bleak province of far Shensi come alarming reports of widespread famine. Many are said already to have died of starvation and thousands more are in desperate circumstances. Girls of marriageable age are being offered for sale at prices ranging from five to fifteen dollars - and there are few buyers. In Honan and Kansu exists a situation of only slightly less severity. Altogether approximately fifty million people are believed to be seriously affected.

As the facts sift into various corners of the world, people will, it is hoped, hasten to contribute to the mitigation of these appalling sufferings. At the same time it would be not unnatural if they paused to wonder at the apparent apathy with which the Chinese themselves regard the pi eable condition of their countrymen. A hundred million dollars is the minimum amount, according to General Feng Yu-hsiang, which is absolute y necessary for the relief and rehabilitation of the stricken districts. Of this sum the government thus far has arranged to secure only $1,250,000—the to al of an assessment to be made among the provinces. Repeated appeals have been made to the China International Famine Relief and to the various foreign societies operating in Asia for the alleviation of famine ills, but as yet no definite plans for the rendering of this aid have been announced.

In almost every other civilized nation of the world the response to such an urgent need would be immediate succor from the parts of the country unaffected by the calamity would be given with quick, warm sympathy. But China is—well, *China*. As everyone w o has followed the internal convulsions of the republic during the past decade is well aware, there are at present plenty of disheartening economical reasons why it is exceedingly difficult for China to render sufficient aid to to the Shensi *miserables*. One should also consider that there is a very logical explanation of what has been called a national indifference toward st ffering that one finds among the Chinese. A brief glance at Cathay's history convinces one of the enormity of her burden of woes during the past and makes patent the reason for the deep cynicism with which the people of this country are apt to regard what in the west are termed "acts of God." There have been so very many of them in China.

Scarcely a decade has not not seen the Chinese maligned by one or more of the *relentless quintet: drought, famine, flood, earthquake and locust*. Malicious, terrifying, ghastly, these grim ghosts have stalked through the milleniums with Cathay. Always they have been in the foreground of every major catac'ysm. Often their work has been assisted by the horrors of civil war, invasion, banditry, epidemic and fire—but in most instances these were unnecessary allies. Early in the Age of the Five Rulers, some 2700 years B. C., an ancient amanuensis entered in his chronology the brief comment: "Great national flood, followed by disastrous famine: untold calamity: thousands perished." And during the forty-six centuries since then China ever has been ravaged by those five brooding spectres.

In the nine hundred years that elapsed between the time of the arrival in China of the Nestorian missionaries (636) and the granting of the first foreign settlement, to the Portugese, at Macao (1536), the following visits of the *quintetto terribilo* are chronicled as of tragic importance:

Earthquake (including land-slip and mountain slide)	61 times
Flood (overflow of the Ho, the Yellow River and others, and inundation of the ocean)	55 times
Famine (caused by earthquake, flood, locust, drought or fire)	21 times
Drought	20 times
Locust	18 times
Total Number of Calamaties	175

It has been estimated that within this period more than one and one half billion people perished as a result of the above tragedies: an average of about 160,000 per year. In addition an immense toll of lives resulted from attacks by the Mongols, Tartars, Japanese, and other foreign invaders, as well as from incessant civil warfare and the ravages of bandits throughout the country. Several great fires also occurred and epidemics of wide extent were responsible for the deaths of millions more.

There follows a brief list of the chief depredations which have visited the country since 1536:

1537 Drought in Honan.
1538 Famine in Honan; thousands perished from starvation.
1547 The Ho broke through in the Tsao district; many lives lost in the resultant flood.
1548 Earthquake at the capital.
1549 The Japanese invaded East Chekiang; desolation and pillaging followed.
1551 Earthquake at the Capital.
1554 Japanese invaded Chekiang; general desolation.
1556 Drought; tens of thousands died of resultant starvation.
1558 The Japanese invaded Wenchou. General Disorder
1567 Heavy rains injured the harvest; emperor sent officers to Shantung and Honan to assist the vagrant people.
1568 Earthquake at the capital.
1570 Earthquake at the capital.
1571 Earthquake at the capital. Floods and famine in Honan and Shantung.
1575 The Ho broke through at Yang-shan. Earthquake at the capital.
1580 Great flood in the province of Nanking.
1581 Drought at the capital; famine in the province of the southern capital.
1585 Drought at the capital. Prayer for rain. Earthquake.
1587 Drought. Earthquake at the capital. Flood in Kiangnan. Drought in Kiang-pei, Shansi, Shensi, Honan and Shantung.
1588 Great famine and plague in Nanking province, in Chekiang Shensi, Shansi and Honan.
1589 Continued drought in Nanking province. Typhoon and overflow of the sea in Chekiang, followed by drought. Taels 800,000 relief money sent by the government.
1591 Locust ruin harvests in the capital province.
1595 Great famine in Honan. Earthquake at the capital. The Huai river overflowed its banks and submerged surrounding villages. Famine in the Hukuang provinces.
1596 Famine at Fukien. The Ho broke through in the Tan district.
1597 Severe earthquake at the capital.
1598 Drought and earthquake at the capital.
1599 Drought. Prayer for rain.
1600 Earthquake at the capital.
1606 Drought.
1603 Earthquake at the capital.
1604 Great rains, floods resulting.
1605 Earthquake at the capital.
1605 Locusts devastate the harvests.
1608 Earthquake at the capital.
1610 Drought.
1611 Flood in the two capital provinces (Chihli and Nanking) and in Hukuang.
1613 Japanese terrorize the Yangtse valley. Flood in the two capital provinces, in Honan, Shantung Hukuang, Kiangsi, Kuangsi.
1615 Drought in the capital province and in Shantung. Earthquake at the capital.
1616 Great famine in Chihli, Nanking province and in Honan. Drought and locusts in Shensi and Shansi. Flood in Kiangsi, Kuangtung and Hukuang.
1617 Great middle-country drought in the summer.
1618 Earthquake at the capital.
1623 Earthquake at the capital. Earthquakes at Nanking, Fungyang, Su, Sung, Wei, Yang, Si and Chu. From all the magazines supplies were demanded for the capital.
1624 The Ho broke through in Su-chou.
1626 Earthquake at the capital, in Shantung and Honan. Flood at the capital. Drought and locusts in Kiangpe and Shantung.
1628 The sea overflowed in Chekiang. Great famine in Shensi; brigands appeared in large numbers.
1631 Famine in Shensi. Drought.
1632 Flood in the capital.
1634 Famine in Shansi and Shensi.
1639 Drought and locusts in Chihli, Shantung, Honan, Shensi and Nanking provinces.
1640 Earthquake at Nanking. Famine in the two capital provinces. Also in Shantung, Honan, Shansi and Shensi. Cannibalism.
1641 The Grand Canal dried up at Lin-tsing; plague at the capital.
1642 The rebel Li cut the embankment of the Ho and flooded Kaifeng city (Honan) and surrounding territory so that about one million people were drowned.
1643 Great plague at the capital.

SUN SUN

"The Store with the Needle Tower"

The Stationery Dept. is displaying a large collection of Xmas Cards, 1929 Calendars, Valuable Box Papeteries.

Wonderful Display of
TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES,
and everything to delight the younger generation.

To describie the endless variety of Presentation goods herein is not possible. Whatever you have in mind can be found at SUN SUN'S

Provision Dept. is well stocked with everything for the Festive Season.

SUN SUN CO., LTD.

Nanking Road (Opposite Town Hall)

Yes,
An Ever-Present
Present
that they'll use
Every day!

Oxidized Copper or Antique Bronze finished base with Parker Fountain Pen with colored moire taper

A Parker Duofold Fountain Pen Desk Set does away with mussy pens and ink-wells. Pen holds the ink—base holds the pen. No dipping—just remove the pen *and write*. Air-tight point-holder keeps point ever moist and ready.

And the pen stands up at any angle or lies flat, due to Parker's Patented, Gold Ball-and-Socket Feature.

14K Gold Iridium-tipped, life-long point (in six graduations) to fit and yield to any hand without loss of shape.

Pen barrels of gorgeous Imperial Mandarin Yellow, Lacquer-red, Lapis Lazuli Blue, Green Jade (all black-tipped and tapered) and Flashing Black.

Bases of Marble, Onyx, Glass, Bronze Finish or Porcelain.

Parker Duofold Pencils also, to match every Parker Pen.

A Parker Dealer *in your neighborhood* can show you these fine sets.

But in choosing any Desk Set, look for "Geo. S. Parker" on the barrel of the pen. That marks the genuine.

Sole Wholesale Agents:

DODGE & SEYMOUR (CHINA), LTD.

3 Canton Road, Shanghai

Parker
Duofold Desk Sets

Only 9 Shopping Days More!
Do Your Shopping Early!

1644 Thousands butchered by Manchus and rebels. End of the Ming dynasty. The Chinese rebel Chang annihilated 6,000,000 people, male and female, adults and children, in Szechwan and neighboring provinces.

1646 Drought. The Tsien-tang river (near Nangchou) dried up.

1656 The emperor had a temple erected in memory of those who had been killed (some 2,000,000) in his defense against the Manchus and the rebels.

1678 Rebellion in Fukien, Hunan and Shensi, followed by famine.

1701 The population numbered twenty-one million households.

1729 Inundation of the Yellow river, causing much suffering. Peking fed 40,000 destitute for four months. Thousands perished in other sections.

1730 Great earthquake. Over 100,000 persons suffered death. The emperor spent 15,000,000 sterling for the occasion.

1766 War with Burma. A Chinese army (500,000?) was exterminated.

1781 Disorders in Shensi. Famine.

1796 Rebellion of White Lily Society broke out in Hupeh. Within four months 20,000 people had been decapitated. Spread over six provinces. Several tens of thousands more lost their lives. Followed by famine.

1813 Rebellion of Heavenly Reason Society. Some 40,000 were decapitated or exiled.

(1850 Beginning of the Taiping Rebellion.)

1864 Nanking taken by the imperialists. Taiping rebellion quelled. Fully 20,000,000 people had perished; nine provinces had been devastated. The Nien-fi, mounted banditti, ravaged the northern provinces. Famine.

(1874 Japanese invaded Formosa.)

1878 Famine in Shensi and Shansi. At least 8,000,000 people died of hunger. Emperor gave Tls. 3,000,000 and 1,200,000 piculs of grain for relief.

(1894 War with Japan.)

1899 Severe drought in Shensi. Government gave $9,000,000 and 1,900,000 piculs of grain for relief.

1923 Drought and famine in Shensi and Honan. Earthquake and mountain slip in Kansu. 200,000 lives lost.

1924 till present: Continued famine in Shensi, Honan and Kansu.

In the above list only catastrophes emphasized *by the Chinese* as of far-reaching consequences have been included. In addition there was a constant shortage of food in various provinces, particularly Shensi, Honan, Chihli and Hupeh. And of course, incessant guerilla warfare and rebellion existed in nearly all districts. But one need not take an inventory of lesser ills. It is sufficient to marvel that these stalwart people have managed to survive and carry on with their present vigor despite the immense discouragements that have been mentioned. And the western who reads this may no longer be so amazed at the Chinese attitude toward what in other countries would be national calamaties of shocking proportions—emergencies to be met with assistance from everyone capable of giving it. Perhaps the Chinese regards such things in a different light, feeling that the "terrible quintet", having been with the country for longer than man has recorded, will continue its diabolical attacks in the future, much as it pleases. He has read of, or heard of, the attempts of his countrymen to control these monsters in the past; and he knows the futile story of their defeats. And in his own lifetime he may have witnessed a dozen or more disasters resulting from floods, famine, drought, earthquakes or the locusts. Possibly he is reminded also that despite this awful history of horrors, there still remain some 430,000,000 Sons of Han to constitute what is numerically the greatest race in the world—and the most prolific. Thus he may conclude that if a Divine Power finds it necessary to restrict the too-rapid multiplication of his people, it undoubtedly is for the best—and who is he to combat the ways of God? Realizing all this one begins to accord the Chinese some sympathy, if, in answer to repeated appeals for help, his reply occasionally is somewhat laconic. And one almost becomes convinced, with him, that after every other race has vanished from this earthly scene, there will still be several tens of millions of Chinese to carry on.

(*Most of the historical data quoted above was secured from the "History of China," by Ernst Faber, which is based on the "Kang-chien I-chih-luh," the "Tze-chich T'ung-chien", the "Woong-feng-chou Tung-chien" and "Twenty-four Dynastic Histories."*)

Shanghai, Dec. 6, 1928.

A Supplement to

Who's Who in China

(Now on Sale)

The supplement contains the portraits and biographies of most of the new political, military professional and business leaders in China.

Price: $2.50

Those who want both the Supplement and the original Who's Who in China ($8.00) may purchase both books for $10.00.

For those residing outside of China the price of the Supplement will be G.$1.50 or G.$5 for both volumes. A subscription for **The China Weekly Review** and the Supplement may be obtained for G.$11.50 and a subscription for **The Review** and both volumes of **Who's Who In China** may be obtained for G.$15.

The China Weekly Review

4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai

The Pleasure to give

can only be equalled by the joy of the recipient when your Christmas gift is "4711" EAU DE COLOGNE, time-honoured by tradition and romance.

"4711" Eau de Cologne

T e gift of fragrant memories

Sole agents for China:

Melchers & Co.

No. 4711. Eau de Cologne

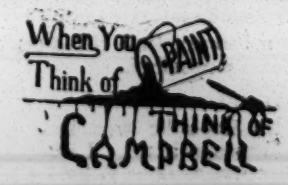
SHIRT MAKERS

Toyo Murakami

SHANGHAI

行洋与村

ART & CURIO DEALERS



H. B. Campbell

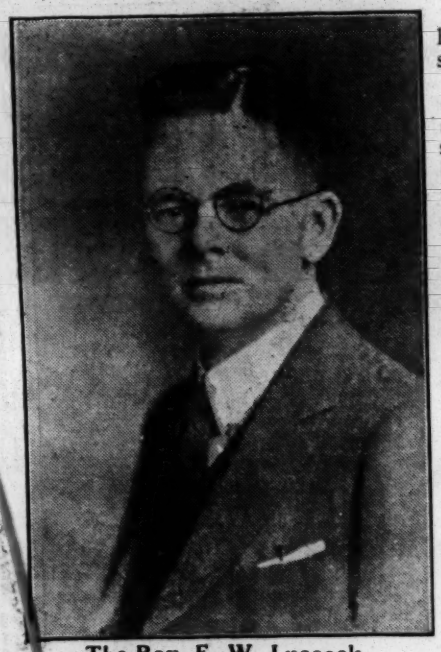
46 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

The Situation in China.

BY THE REV. E. W. LUCCOCK

The situation in China is not a subject for academic speculation. It is an object of urgent and practical responsibility. It cannot be studied with detached and philosophical curiosity. It must be dealt with as a problem that is vital to the continuance of life.

If it seems impossible and hopeless we had better not spend our emotion in either sarcastic or sympathetic pessimism. We had better use it as a driving force compelling us to discover and employ whatever means will make the situation hopeful and possible. For we can rest assured that the present day interdependence of finance, of foodstuffs, and of industry, of the indispensibles of life, will not permit a great and important member of its body to become deseased or infected without affecting the entire structure. In a very real sense it is not the situation in China. More accurately it is the situation in a sensitive and strategic spot of the world's life. Its solution is of just as great importance and concern to the rest of that life as it is to the part of it called China.



The Rev. E. W. Luccock, Pastor of the Community Church, Shanghai.

Is the situation hopeless and impossible?

It would be absurd to say that the situation is entirely hopeful or easily possible.

If there were no national problems, the international aspect of the situation would still present very grave, very puzzling and very difficult demands. Our world neighborhood has been forced on us too quickly, and we have developed neither the inclinations nor the spiritual and social skills to support it. There are conflicting ambitions and interests, unadjusted differences of background and culture, an imposed and uninvited interdependence of life that call for wise, generous, and patient statesmanship. If the worthiest and best in China's nationalistic aspirations were already fully realized, there would still be a situation to solve.

An Encouraging Sign

As a matter of fact, however, the worthiest and best in China's nationalistic aspirations are very far from being fully realized. If there were no international complications, if it were possible to give to China an isolation and an insulation from the rest of the world, there would still be good grounds for pessimism. One of the most encouraging elements in the situation is the growing realization on the part of political leaders that domestic problems are as pressing and puzzling and difficult as are those that are introduced via the Bureau of Foreign Affairs. Of the "Five Great Trials of the Nationalist Government" listed by Dr. C.T. Wang in a recent address, only one required the co-operating statesmanship of other Powers. And the list included only those items in which reassuring progress could be reported.

It would be absurd to say that the situation in China is entirely hopeful or easily possible.

But is it hopeless and impossible?

In 1911, when the Republic was inaugurated pessimism rested largely on four propositions. I should like very briefly to consider these four propositions in the light of developments during the last seventeen years.

First of all it was argued that China could not become a Republic and that she was incapable of taking her rightful place in the family of Nations because her leaders could not think creatively. They were untrained in experiment and adjustment. They were the product of schools that turned out copyists and cautious backwardlooking conservatives. They had learned their statesmanship in the library and not the laboratory. Did not the abortive reforms at the close of the last century bear conclusive testimony to China's complete unpreparedness for progress? And was not the Diary Ching Shan (now available in English) a revelation of reactionary incapacity in the seats of political authority? The argument was well founded and it has had effect in a revolutionary interpretation of the qualifications of and preparation for public office. I am not suggesting that the problem of leadership is anywhere near being solved. There are those now in office who would do well to resign before an informed and enraged public conscience demands drastic payment for their selfishness, corruption, and inability. But I am suggesting that leadership is increasingly available that has been trained to creative and a constructive thinking, that can face a wholly new situation with studied judgement instead of blind panic, and that gives ground for a working optimism. If the point is ill received, let me suggest a comparison of two previously cited manuscripts: the Diary of Ching Shan, and the address of Dr. C. T. Wang. The former can be found in the translation by J. J. L. Duyvendak, and the latter was printed in full in the December 1st issue or *The China Weekly Review*.

Absence of Civic Conviction

A second reason for pessimism was concerned with the absence of civic conviction and courage. Dr. Sun had his dream, Yuan Shih-kai had been master of the situation in Shantung and had gained the respect and confidence of both Chinese and Foreigners, Viceroys Liu Kun-yi and Chang Chih-tung had saved the situation in the Yangste valley, here and there men of deep conviction and splendid courage had emerged, but there was little ground for confidence in the general run of leadership, or in the force of public opinion. Given a wise and an intelligent program of action, the people could not be aroused to support it. It would be met with indifference and apathetic unconcern in low places, and with indecision or cowardice higher up. Creative thinking must be underwritten with conviction and courage if it is to work its way through into progress, and since these were not to be had, the high sounding inaugural phrases had small possibility of being successfully applied. Recent events in China have been a challenge to conviction and courage, and the response has been reassuring. If it has been mistaken and stupid in its allegiance, if it has followed false messiahs and been exploited by selfish schemers, it has been none the less there, and to those who know its value in nation making, it has been a heartening fact. When students declare a strike or a boycott, when they resent political appointments or school regulations with demonstrations that lead to violence, when their enthusiasm and conceit carry them far beyond the range of their intelligence and ability, it is only one side of the story to say that they are hopelessly unaware of the requirements of real leadership, or that they are the easy dupes of propaganda, or that they are moved only by selfish and ambitious impulse. It should also be said that they are beginning to think about and to form convictions concerning their country's situation. Their convictions though often superficial and foolish, have as often been asserted with a courage that is an indispensible civic virtue and that seems to me to offer a second ground for optimism.

The third reason for pessimism was the lack of a language. A democratic form of government is out of the question unless there is literacy and education. If the people are to decide national issues, they must have a way of being informed on those issues and of expressing and comparing their ideas. This was not possible in China where over ninety percent of the people could neither read nor write and where the language of writing was so cumbersome and involved that it could not be learned by those who had to work for their living. It was not just a matter of opening schools and requiring that children attend them. It was a matter of making available a language that could be learned without devoting the whole of one's life to the learning. The story of how that language has been and is being made available is a romance that must someday discover a pen worthy to set it forth. It no longer suggests the hopeless and impossible barrier that it appeared to be in 1911.

Finally there was the plain obvious fact of selfish ambition on the part of all concerned. Individuals and nations were aggressively ambitious on their own behalf. Individual ambitions would stand in the way of China's becomimg a Republic. National ambitions would thwart her aspirations toward a free and equal participation in the international family. The dice were leaded. A study of State papers for the years 1898-1903 will indicate the force of this argument. But it has lost much of its weight. For one thing we have become better acquainted, are less suspicious of each other, and are more and

(Continued on page 131)

Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers

From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

The Shanghai-Nanking Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, well commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow known as the *"Garden City of the Orient"*, Wusih, the pictureque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the *"Gate of the Yangtze River"*, and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with its picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the *"Switzerland of China"*. Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai at Shanghai North Station.

THE GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SHANGHAI

(*Continued from page 91*)

(c) To provide answers for inquiries emanating from the Government organs and other public bodies and individuals.

(d) To investigate or to certify affairs entrusted to it by the authorities, other public bodies or individuals.

(e) To undertake the registration of title deeds and the registration of commercial enterprises.

(f) To undertake the investigation of commercial products.

(g) To give publicity to commercial projects.

(h) To act as arbitrator in cases referred to it by the authorities or by the parties in dispute.

(i) To attend to the liquidation of business enterprises.

(2) The Committee system provides for the total enrolment of 60 executive members with another 30 on the waiting list. Out of the sixty members seven will be nominated to serve on the standing committee and of this number three will form a praesidium to preside at various functions.

(3) The executive members serve for a period of two years.

(4) The annual membership fee is only $50 for ordinary members but it is doubled in the case of members who represent a special trade or members enrolled in the name of business houses. An additional fee representing 30% of the membership fee will be collected for the purpose of redeeming the debentures whereby the cost of the building of the General Chamber of Commerce, was defrayed.

(5) All disbursements must bear the signatures of at least two out of the three members composing the praesidium, and all receipts issued by the General Chamber of Commerce must be similarly signed.

A Forecast

What has been said so far covers the historical and constitutional ground of the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai. Now a word or two may be added with regard to the future of this institution. It is generally realised that the voice of the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai carries great weight in the political, social and economic life of the country. A number of factors contribute to this happy evolution on the part of an organ which appears to be tied to purely commerical projects. In recent years a good deal of cultivation work has been done by the General Chamber of Commerce in bringing Chinese and foreigners closer together so much so that the slogan of sino-foreign cooperation is no longer treated as something too idealistic. By means of its resourceful connections the General Chamber of Commerce has been serving the Chinese and foreign public as a sort of living encyclopaedia for the solution of many trade problems while its services as mediator and arbitrator has saved the worries and expenses of litigation between parties who failed to reach an amicable settlement in private. Through its commercial museum and commerical library, through its commercial evening school and last but not least through its official organ, the National Journal of Commerce, the General Chamber of Commerce has been able to come into very close touch with various elements of the cosmopolitan population of Shanghai. But its appeal to the nation at large through the printed word is equally vigorous and effective.

The General Chamber of Commerce has manifested great initiative and enterprise by organising the several conventions which placed the National Associated Chambers of Commerce on the map. The Government has come to rely on the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai not only as the organ for lining up the financial and commercial interests to meet heavy calls for funds when domestic loan campaigns are launched. But the Government has come to rely on the deliberations of this institution for its guidance in the matter of making laws for the development of trade and industries. The recent convention of the National Associated Chambers of Commerce has made possible for the continuation of the activities of that body by the establishment of a regular office in Shanghai. A very far-reaching programme is before the National Associated Chambers of Commerce which has been outspoken in various issues affecting Governmental legislation such as the unification of currency, the abolition of vexatious taxes and other acts which tend to promote trade, especially trade built on the furtherance of domestic industrial enterprises. A resolution that is being earnestly pushed forward calls for the foundation of a daily Chinese journal devoted to trade interests, the name tentatively adopted being the Ta Hua Pao (大華報.) Another resolution provides for the establishment of a bank that will offer special credit facilities to deserving cases of trade initiative. All in all it is safe to predict that with the combination and coordination of constructive efforts among the merchants functioning through the General Chamber of Commerce great things will be done for the commercial and moral uplift of the great Republic of China which seeks closer contact with the outside world through the mutually profitable channels of international trade.

Shanghai, Dec. 6. 1928.

Hoover's Possible Cabinet Selections

(The following forecast pertaining to personnel in the Hoover Cabinet, appeared in the Kansas City Star on Nov. 7 in the form of a dispatch from the Star's Washington Correspondent.)

Mr. Hoover is a great believer in strong assistants. It is a safe guess the new cabinet will be about half political, half "expert" in make-up, that is, the last half named on qualifications other than political seryice or ability. Mr. Hoover, not caring a great deal, nor being adept at politic himself, will bring some politically minded men around him because he probably will feel their need. These statements are based not on what Mr. Hoover has said, but knowledge of how he works and views the situation.

In reality, more important than most cabinets is that of private secretary to the President, who can do much to make or hurt an administration. Everyone knows who that will be—George Akerson of Minneapolis, who several years ago gave up a managing editorship to come to Washington to be Mr. Hoover's confidential assistant and adviser. He has been at Mr. Hoover's elbow for several years, and knows him as few others do.

Borah May Reject Post

Hoover is expected to tender the secretary of state portfolio to Senator William E. Borah, who was his chief campaign supporter. But Senator Borah, who cherishes his unique position in the senate, is expected to reject it. Borah, his friends say, prefers to write his chapter in history as an outstanding senator rather than in a cabinet post—much as he is devoted to the management of foreign affairs.

Jardine Would Retire

Some of the present Coolidge cabinet desire to retire; others, while willing to stay on, probably will be taken care of otherwise or will not be asked to continue, as Mr. Hoover naturally will want to make his own selection. Frank B. Kellogg, the secretary of state, Attorney General Sargent and Secretary Jardine are among those who are known to be eager to leave—Dr. Jardine to accept a business offer. It is not believed Dwight Davis of Missouri will be in the new cabinet, although he may be given a diplomatic appointment. The belief here is that Secretary Wilbur, who has been an ardent Hoover supporter, will get a judical appointment.

Secretary Mellon, it is said here, entertains the ambition to have served in the cabinets of three Presidents. It is said he would like a year with Hoover, then retire, so history would record him as the financial adviser of Harding, Coolidge and Hoover. If this story is correct, and there is reason to believe it is, the treasury post unquestionably will be tendered Mr. Mellon, although Hoover and Mellon, while having mutual respect for each other, have never been "buddies." Dwight Morrow, present ambassador to Mexico; Ogden Mills of New York, under-secretary of the treasury, and Julius Rosenwald of Chicago are others mentioned as possibilities for this post, but only after Mellon has the call on it.

Henry Allen Mentioned

William J. Donovan, present assistant attorney general; Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur of Leland university; Julius Klein, James W. Good, the Hoover western manager, and Henry J. Allen of Kansas, are a few obvious names that will come under Mr. Hoover's consideration, if not for cabinet posts, at least for important spots in the administration picture somewhere. Dr. Work, the national chairman, desires nothing.

There is widespread speculation as to the probable secretary of agriculture. Some half dozen names have been mentioned. But it is known Mr. Hoover will take much time before reaching a decision on this perhaps the most troublesome spot of the future administration.

A former president of the American Livestock Association, two agricultural college presidents and two editors of farm papers are among those mentioned as possibilities.

May Name A Catholic

Washington seems to take it as accepted that Mr. Hoover will name a Catholic to his cabinet because of the intense manner in which religious prejudice figured in the campaign. And there would be no surprise if he broke all precedent and named the first woman to his cabinet in recognition of the splendid way women rallied to his support in the campaign. If not this, it is known several conspicuous other places in the government are to be filled by women appointments.

John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers of America, is the very probable new secretary of labor. Hoover and Lewis always have been friends and, no matter how strong the pressure from labor and other quarters against Hoover, Lewis always has stood pat for Hoover.

Chinese Government Railways

Peking-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

For the safety of the travelling public, guard vans with armed police are provided for every train and more than 400 armed railway policemen are on duty at the various large stations.

To facilitate the passengers in making fast connections, local trains are run between Chengchow and Chang Teh and between Hankow and Kouang Choei.

To meet the demands of the travelling public, third class tickets are sold on the Special Express Trains running between Hankow and Chengchow with only a small additional charge.

For the comfort and convenience of the passengers, the Dining and Sleeping cars are newly embellished with all modern improvements.

For quick transportation of goods, many additional freight trains are scheduled under the supervision of our Traffic Department.

In spite of the urgent demand for troop trains, our regular trains are always operated on scheduled time.

TIME TABLE

TRAIN	DEPART FROM	ARRIVE AT
* 1 Express	Hankow (T.C.M.) Every Monday 10 P.M.	Chengchow Every Tues. 6:55 P.M.
+ 2 Express	Chengchow Every Thurs. 10 P.M.	Hankow (T.C.M.) Every Fri. 8:40 P.M.
‡ 5 Local	Hankow (T.C.M.) 6:10 P.M. Daily	Chengchow 6:43 A.M. Third Day
6 Local	Chengchow 7:15 P.M. Daily	Hankow (T.C.M.) 6:48 A.M. Third Day
51 Local	Chengchow 8:00 A.M. Daily	Chang Teh 5:00 P.M.
52 Local	Chang Teh 8:23 A.M. Daily	Chengchow 5:45 P.M,
74 Local	Hankow (Y.T.M.) 7:30 A.M. Daily	Kouang Choei 1:38 P.M.
75 Local	Kouang Choei 8:00 A.M. Daily	Hankow (Y.T.M.) 2:10 P.M.

REMARKS: *With First and Second Class Sleeping and Dining Cars. +Third Class tickets are sold on this train with a small additional charge. ‡With 1st, 2nd, 3rd Class Cars and Dining Cars.

Telegraphic Address "KINCO" Code A. B. C. 5th Edition. For further information, address Hankow Line, Managing Director, Peking-Hankow.

-Hai and Pien-Lo Lines

In Operation: From Tapu (Haichow) to Lingpao: 825 Kilometers

In Construction: From Lingpao to Sianfu: 225 Kilometers

"The Great Overland Route in China"

This Line will soon become the most important Railway in China, connecting as it will, the remote provinces of Kansu, Shensi and Honan with the sea and passing through the ancient and famous capitals of Lanchow, Sian, Loyang and Kaifeng.

There are many points of historical interest to visit along the line, the best known being Lung-Men with its gigantic display of carved stone Buddhas, dating back from the introduction of Buddhism into China, some 2000 years ago.

The Lunghai and Pienlo Lines are connected at Hsuchow with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and at Chengchow with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

An "Express" train runs thrice a week between Hsuchow and Chengchow leaving Hsuchow Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and leaving Chengchow Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This train is provided with 1st and 2nd class cars, sleeping and dining accommodations.

For further particulars, intending passengers are requested to apply to the Shanghai Office, Lunghai Railway Administration, at the Chung-Foo Bank Building, 25 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

Shall Missionaries Renounce Their Citizenship?

BY W. R. JOHNSON*

A careful reading of Mr. Whitaker's article "Shall Missionaries Renounce their Calling?" in the June "Recorder" convinces me that he quite fails to understand the position which I took in the article which immediately preceded his, for several of his inferances as to my position are quite erroneous. Misstating my position as he does, his definition of the issue between us is likewise confused.

With the exception of an expression or two which seem to imply pacifism when he uses the word peace, I quite agree with all he says as to the character of the missionary calling, and of the gospel which the missionary is called to preach. Similarly, there is no disagreement between us as to the desirability of immediately abolishing the unequal treaties, including extraterritoriality, insofar as the missionary and the missionary enterprises are concerned. (It would involve serious losses—but that is another matter—there would also be great gain). This statement will doubtless be a surprise to Mr. Whitaker as he carries on the discussion on the basis that to recognize any legitimate use of the gunboat is for one to be a full fledged militarist and to endorse all for which the gunboats may stand. A careful reading of my article would have made it clear that I endorse a very limited use of them in my phrase which Mr. Whitaker himself quotes, "It is desirable that foreign governments should continue to give such protection to their citizens and subjects *as is under international law permissible in any country of the world.*" My former article also clearly implies condemnation of the use of gunboats in support of "the 'gunboat policy' whereby various powers seek to enforce a system of commercial and endustrial exploitation whether under the guise of treaty inforcement or not."

A Sense of Security

Mr. Whitaker tells us that he lives 60 miles inland from the nearest railway and that "the withdrawal of all foreign forces from China, both land and sea, would give us (him) a greater sense of security than anything else that could happen." This is a very interesting admission and tends to remove an embarrassment which I have always felt in attempting to define my attitude on this subject, viz., the possible suspicion that I was over-influenced by considerations of my own personal safety. His admission puts him in the position where he shares an equal handicap in this regard.

However, I agree with him in the statement just quoted. I, too, believe that had there been no unequal treaties and no gunboats and no marines in China, all of us would have been much safer as foreigners. Much, if not all, of the mistreatment of the foreigner in China during the last few years certainly arises out of the international disabilities which China suffers. In a very real sense the missionaries in the present crisis have been in a similar position to that of the tea thrown overboard by the good (or bad?) citizens of Boston when they had certain reasons to protest at the treatment accorded them by a certain foreign power. They have been in jeopardy not so much because of what they are (or what they believe, even about treaties of gunboats), but because they were the most available entity upon which wrath could be shown, as a means by which to register a protest. Nevertheless the present issues are not drawn on any such hypothetical basis. The treaties, the gunboats, and the marines are facts of history and tangible elements in the situation.

The question under discussion then, as I conceive it, is, given the unequal treaties, given the gunboats and all their presence implies in China, given international law in its present state of development, given the Chinese revolution with all its history and complexity to the present moment, what should the missionary do to best serve the interests of the Kingdom of God and of Christianity in China?

As I understand him, Mr. Whitaker would say in effect: Since the demands of the Chinese that the unequal treaties should be changed, are just since the Chinese are in a psychological state which demands that these changes be brought about before the other interests of life can have their fair share of attention, and since his government has not yet surrendered her special privileges under the unequal treaties, the missionary must renounce his citizenship, or, since Mr. Whitaker prefers it so, petition his government to hold his nation's laws relating to his protection abroad, inapplicable to him. (Because the American government holds that it must continue to afford protection to all its citizens alike whether they desire it or not, I contend that Mr. Whitaker's position if held consistently, must lead him to this further step of renunciation, if the petition which he and others signed is to be anything but a dramatic gesture—but let that pass.)

The Question of Protection

Another question arises here as to the consistency of those who take Mr. Whitaker's view, namely, why exclude the missionaries of the treaty ports from equal obligation with other missionaries in this matter? It is the treaty-port missionary who, with his fellow, the business man, most frequently receives this protection. If the principle is sound, then the treaty-port missionary has the same or greater obligation to ask to be placed outside the operation of the law. Do the Chinese regard the missionary in the treaty port and those in the interior as belonging to different classes? Or is it that the Missionary in the interior can be physically separated from the business man and that the treaty-port missionary can not? Why this "supreme test" for the one and not for the other? Do the Chinese judge the missionary of the treaty port by one standard and his fellow of the interior by another? If it be true as regards the missionary in the interior, who seldom, if ever, receive such protection, that "for missionaries to continue to rely upon foreign military protection is to reduce very greatly their effectiveness in Christian work," how much more must it be true of the missionary in the treaty port who ever resides under the guns of the warships? This discrimination is sufficient to condemn the proposals now adopted by several mission boards and referred to in Mr. Whitaker's first paragraph.

My position in the premises is that the missionary who holds the convictions that Mr. Whitaker and I hold in common, as to the urgent necessity for the revision of the unequal treaties, should: first, join in every legitimate effort to secure the earliest possible revision of the treaties, just as he would join in any other effort to secure justice in any similar case; second, clearly define his position on these matters to his Chinese associates and by public statement; third, depend upon the constituted authorities to work out the details and in the end to grant essential justice; while he, fourth, gives himself fully and freely to his work, that is, to the interests of the Kingdom of God, with full devotion.

Two or three subsidiary questions raised remain to be discussed.

The Question of Equality

Any one in close touch with Nationalist China knows that they pride themselves on demanding only equality—they do not want *special* privileges. Thus Chiang Kai-shek his first public annoucement regarding the Nanking Incident said that under international law his Government would accept responsibility and *pay indemnities*. This he knew and specifically stated to be according to the accepted principles of international law. It is a point with all the Nationalist leaders with whom I have had contact, that they wish to see China a full member of the family of nations, *accepting the responsibilities* as being accorded the privileges of such a position. This is the attitude to which I referred when in my former article I said that I know "numerous mature Christians who have taken this view". My previous article was written in defense of the proposition that Americans and other foreigners in China should receive "such protection as they are entitled to in any part of the world", second, that the Nanking incident was an instance of the sort, and that under such circumstances it is desirable that missionaries, as others, be so protected, not only in their own interest but in the larger interests of China as well. There is not the slightest evidence that the presence of the gunboats at Nanking was provocative. What would have happened without the gunboats at Nanking is reasonably clear when the facts of the case are considered, as was made clear in my previous article.

The missionary in taking any attitude on such questions as those that involve the relations of China with the powers, must recognize that the whole situation is an exceedingly complicated one. The business man's intraterritoriality for instance, is not necessarily the same as that of the missionary. The government must give due consideration to the interests of both, as well as to other considerations in working out revision.

There is all too general a tendency to blame the missionary as if the persent crisis were due to his shortcomings or to some failure on his part and for the missionary to assume that if he were only consecrated and more devoted the situation would be resolved.† Of course consecration and

*This article is a continuation of discussions on this subject appearing previously in *The Chinese Recorder* and *The Review*.

†(See article "Shall the missionaries Renounce Their Citizenship" by the same author, in *The Review*, April 14 1928.)

devotion the properly demanded of the missionary. He must not only preach the gospel but on occasion be prepared to face mobs, bayonets or bullets unafraid. All these I have done, and too, on consular advice, I have slipped away from my station almost between two days, believing that the latter was no less a sign of devotion than the former. But what is required now, as it seems to me is neither martyrs nor dramatics, but a statesmanship that recognizes that a new day has dawned, and that yields, not grudgingly, to just demands, or perhaps rather to national aspirations, and that the Chinese are to rule within their own borders. Such treatment the situation demands. How much better it be if this statesmanship could be shown, without the sentimentalism that would waive all the legal requirements, including rights of life and of indemnities for property illegally destroyed, even when wantonly destroyed by government troops officially domiciled in the homes of foreigners, and when the circumstances are such that they constitute but the obligations that are everywhere recognized and enforced between sovereign states.

An essential part of the missionary's attitude is patience. While denouncing the injustice of the unequal treaties, he should be slow to denounce his government as such. The writer has known American gunboats in China, during recent years, to permit the looting of American property within a few hundred yards of the gunboats, by Chinese and yet the Commander did nothing more than to present an ineffective protest to the civilian authorities who were impotent or unwilling to stop the looting. This and the refusal to exact sanctions at Nanking, clearly indicate an attitude of large understanding of the issues on the part of those responsible for America's official position. The writer can conceive of a nation so persistently pursuing a wrong course that citizens might feel constrained to renounce their citizenship in protest. The action of the United States authorities during these years of revolution and instability in China and their repeated recognition of a large element of justice in China's demands, show an attitude that in my opinion requires of us no such course.

An attitude of sympathetic understanding and of persistent good will and devoted service will win for the foreign missionary an increasing influence in Chinese life and affairs, in spite of the chaos that temporarily prevails. We are called upon neither to renounce our citizenship, in whole or in part, nor our calling, for both may be made to serve the purposes of God. Princeton, New Jersey, November 8, 1928.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA

(*Continued from page 126*)

more convinced of the importance of team play. For another the spirit of good sportsmanship and the sense of fair play have begun to express themselves in opinions on politics. For still another the law enunciated by Christ that man's truest and most thrilling experience of life is to be found in serving others is beginning to be accepted not as a pulpit platitude but as a practical workable truth. Various motives account for the presence of the various leaders in the government of China. And various motives account for the change of front on the part of the Powers concerned. But in both cases it seems clear that the motive of working together, of playing the game, of serving is beginning to replace the motive of selfish ambition.

The situation in China is neither entirely hopeful nor easily possible. In the interest not only of China but of the rest of the world, it must be made both hopeful and possible. The fact that the four great grounds of pessimism when the Republic was first established have become grounds for a working optimism is reassuring.

Shanghai, December 10, 1928

HOPE BROS & CO

47-48 Nanking Rd.
Shanghai

CHRISTMAS

GIFTS

Suitable To All

From the Cheapest

To the Most Expensive

TABLE CLOCKS

WATCHES SET WITH DIAMONDS

OPTICAL GOODS, ETC.

BUY YOUR GIFTS AT

THE JADE STORE

"The Most Interesting Shop
In Shanghai"

MODERN and ANTIQUE
JADE JEWELRY and ORNAMENTS

12A NANKING ROAD

Gifts that will be Appreciated!

Silk Haori Coats, Tea and Coffee Service Sets, Finger Bowls, Lacquer Wares, Pictures, Cuff-links and Brooches and numerous other new and attractive art objects and utilitarian pieces for home.

10% discount on all cash purchases from
now till Christmas

TOYO MURAKAMI

26B Kiangse Road (corner of Ezra Road)

JAPAN'S PUZZLING DIPLOMATIC ACTIONS

(*Continued from page 81*)

increasing indications at the same time that the Tanaka Cabinet is similarly circumstanced, proceeds the *Jiji*. The position of the present Cabinet in the Diet is far from secure. In existing political conditions, irresponsible small groups of politicians hold the life of the present Tanaka Cabinet in the hollow of their hands, so to speak, and consequently the Government is doing all it can in order to enlist the support of those small bodies, which consist of unprincipled politicians. To this end, however, both the Government and small parties are in need of an excuse to throw dust in the public eye, and this excuse they unscrupulously seek in the China policy. This attempt on their part to sacrifice the country's diplomacy on the altar of party tactics naturally causes grave uneasiness and anxiety in the popular mind. It is, indeed, a very hazardous way of handling the country's diplomacy. After what the Government has done in order to reach a *rapprochment* with both the Kensei Isshinkai and the Shinto Club, it cannot escape the China policy as if it were a thing to be bargained with. It remains to be seen how the results of Mr. Tokonami's personal observations in China will affect the China policy of the present Cabinet, the *Jiji* says, but the actual state of things, in which the insecurity of the political position of the present Cabinet of giving a serious turn to the country's diplomacy, is more than it can stand.

A Golden Mean

The *Tokyo Asahi* is also sceptical of the results of Mr. Tokonami's visit to Nanking, although it discusses his plan more sympathetically than the *Jiji*. It is on record that Mr. Tokonami formed a plan to visit Nanking, while he was still within the Minseito, it says, and when his project, which, after all, did not materialise, was bruited abroad, the Nationalist Government expressed itself glad to receive him. At that time, Mr. Tokonami was a high adviser of the Opposition, and his political position has changed since. Nevertheless, it is doubtless a good thing that a man of his political influence should visit China and observe at close range the position of the Nationalist Government and the relations subsisting between that Government and the Powers. The Japanese party leaders, not to mention the Premier and the Foreign Minister, have a curious disinclination to visit China personally, a fact which the Tokyo journal has always noted with regret. Mr. Tokonami's departure from the beaten track is welcome, to say the least.

It is, however, very doubtful whether his visit to Nanking will bring good results, the *Tokyo Asahi* proceeds. It was on account of his China policy that Mr. Tokonami severed connection with the Minseito. Judging from statements made by him at the time of his secession, he supports neither the Shidehara diplomacy, which characterises the China policy of the Minseito, nor the Tanaka diplomacy of the present Cabinet, and he means to take the golden mean between the two.

A Deadlock.

Exactly the course he desires to take, however, he has so far failed to disclose. In point of conception, his China policy is, no doubt, on a line with that of the present Cabinet, and from this point of view the confluence of his China policy with that of the Government seems to be but a natural outcome. Now, the China policy of the Tanaka Cabinet is literally at a deadlock. Although it is undeniable that China is as much responsible for this deadlock as Japan, it is obvious that it can never be broken, so long as the Japanese Government persists in its present China policy. In other words, the pre-requisite for any improvement of the present Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations is the renunciation of the Tanaka diplomacy. In such circumstances, if Mr. Tokonami wishes to act the part of savior of the Tanaka diplomacy, he must sincerely try to discover the true cause of the present diplomatic impasse free from all prejudices, so that he may constitute himself a lever for shifting the diplomatic course of the present Government. It is, however, inconceivable that the present Cabinet detests the idea of making a face-about in its China policy at this late hour. If Mr. Tokonami's visit to Nanking does not lead to a complete change in the China policy of the present Government, it will do nothing to improve Sino-Japanese relations.

Plan to Improve Yangtsze River Channel

A recent *Kuo Wen* message stated that the Committee for the improvement of the Yangtsze waterways had held its fourth meeting to discuss ways and means to improve the channel. According to its plan, the Yangtsze is to be divided into three main sections: from Woosung to Hankow, from Hankow to Ichang, and from Ichang to Chungking. The survey for the first section, from Woosung to Hankow, is to be completed within a year, following which an engineering meeting is to be held to lay out the work and provide for the necessary expenditure.

THE PRESENT ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(*Continued from page 88*)

Commissioner of Agriculture—Ho Yu-shu
Commissioner of Foreign Affairs—King Wunze
Niu Yung-chen Ma Ying-cho Wang Pah-ling
Members: Yeh Tsu-chang Miao Bin Chien Ta-chun
Chen Hui-ten Chang Shao-yung Chang Nai-yen
Koo Tsoh-tung Chen Ho-chien Ho Yu-shu
Wu Tsoh-hua

Kwantung Provincial Government
Chairman—Chen Hing-shu
Commissioner of Civil Affairs—Chen Ming-shu
Commissioner of Finance—Feng Tsih-wan
Commissioner of Education—Hwang Shih
Commissioner of Reconstruction—Ma Chao-chun
Li Chi-sen Ghen Ming-shu Hsu Chin-tang
Members:-Feng Tsih-wan Liu Tsai-fu Wu Kwang-chi
Hsu Chung-ching Wu Te-chen Li Lu-chao
Ma Chao-chun Hwang Shih

Ninghsia Provincial Government
Chairman—Meng Chi-chung
Commissioner of Civil Affairs—Shau Yu-chin
Commissioner of Finance—Li Shih-shun
Commissioner of Reconstruction—Wei Hung-fa
Shau Yu-chin Hu Tien-kwei Li Shih-chun
Members: Wei Hung-fa

Kwangsi Provincial Government
Chairman—Huang Shao-hsung
Commissioner of Civil Affairs—Lu Wai
Commissioner of Finance—Wong Chi
Commissioner of Reconstruction—Wu Ting-yang
Hung Shao-hsung Wu Ting-yan Lu-wai
Members: Wong Chi

Kokonor Provincial Government
Chairman—Sun Lien-chung
Chmmissioner of Civil Affairs—Wang Yu-tang
Commissioner of Finance—Kuo Li-chin
Commissioner of Reconstruction—Ma Chi
Sun Lien-chung Lin-Chin Lai Tan
Members-Ma Chi Kuo Li-chin

Shantung Provincial Government
Chairman—Sun Liang-chen
Commissioner of Civil Affairs—Chang Ching-yung
Commissioner of Finance—Wei Tsung-chin
Commissioner of Education—Ho Sze-yuan
Commissioner of Reconstruction—Li Ching-shi
Commissioner of Foreign Affairs—Tsen Shih-sen
Members: Ma Hung-kwei Chih Ting-sung Sun Liang-chen
Luen Chu Kung Fan-wei Wei Tsung-chin
Chiang Tsi-ping Ho Sze-yuan Ting Wei-fen
Tsai Ta-shen Yu Eng-po Yen Shou-ching
Ting Liang-chen Chin Teh-shun Li Ching-hsi

Shansi Provincial Government
Chairman—Tien Hsiung-fa
Commissioner of Civil Affairs—Chiu Yang-ping
Commissioner of Agriculture—Ken Pu-chien
Commissioner of Industry and Commerce—Li Hsiang-jen
Members: Tien Hsiung-fa Chiu Yang-ping Ken Pu-chien
Li Hsiang-jen

Sinkiang Provincial Government
Chairman—King Su-kiang
Commissioner of Civil Affairs—Wang Chi-hu
Commissioner of Finance—Hsu Chien
Commissioner of Reconstrnction—Chang Pu-tseng
Commissioner of Education—Liu Wen-lung
Members: Chen Chi-hsien King Su-kiang Hsu Chien
Liu Wen-lung Yen Yoh-hsien Chang Pa-teng
Nan Yao-nan Tu Pei-wen Li Yung
Wang Chi-ho Chang Chen-ti

Szechuan Provincial Government
Chairman—Liu Wen-hui
Commissioner of Civil Affairs—Tien Sung-yao
Commissioner of Finance—Hsiang Chuan-yi
Commissioner of Education—Jen Hung-chuen
Members: Liu Wen-hui Teng Hsi-hou Hsiang Chuan-yi
Hsien Chi Jen Hung-chuen Liu Hsiang
Tien Sung-yao Huang Fu-sen Yang Sen
Lu Chao Lu Shih-ti Lu Hua
Lu Chung-lin

Yunnan Provincial Government
Chairman—Lung Yun
Commissioner for Civil Affairs—Hu Ying
Commissioner for Finance—Ma Tsung
Commissioner of Education—Chen Chin
Commissioner for Reconstruction—Chang Pan-han
Members: Lung Yun Hu Ying Ma Tsung Chen Chin
Ting Chao-han Chang Pan-han

---

* Since the completion of this document the following changes in the Judicial Yuan have been approved by the Central Political Council:
That the Department of Judicial Trial be renamed the Supreme Crt.
That the Department for trial of Administrative cases be renamed the Administrative Court.

In the United States Court for China

MORRIS EDWARD EASON,
Plaintiff.
vs
HILDA MAY EASON,
Defendant.

Cause No. 3129
Civil No. 1344
ORDER.
Filed at Shanghai, China.
26 Nov. 1928
L. T. Kenake
Assistant Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce

WHEREAS plaintiff herein, by his attorney, has this twenty-sixth day of November 1928 made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon defendant herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 26th day of November 1928, the summons for the defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 26th day of November 1928, MORRIS EDWARD EASON, the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the defendant herein was not residing in the Republic of China nor has she been within the jurisdiction of the Court during the last six months previous to the 26th day of November 1928,

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 26th day of November 1928 ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the fifteenth day of December 1928, the day of the last publication of this order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT,

MILTON D. PURDY
JUDGE

BOOKS ON

LITERATURE—ART—MUSIC—

SCIENCE—PHILOSOPHY—HISTORY

THE WORLD'S CLASSICS

THE WORLD'S MANUALS

THE WORLD'S SHORT STORIES

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

FOR ALL AGES

AT ALL PRICES.

OXFORD BIBLES—PRAYER BOOKS—HYMN BOOKS

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

Amen House, Warwick Square, LONDON, E. C. 4.

44 Peking Road, Shanghai.

Far Eastern Markets Take 16 Percent U. S. Exports And Supply 30 Percent of America's Imports

(Reprinted from the Shanghai Times, Dec. 9)

Reporting on the trade of the United States with the Far East for the fiscal year 1927-1928 Miss Janet H. Nunn, of the Far Eastern section of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, states:—

The fiscal year 1927-28 closed with United States merchandise exports to the Orient for June showing an excess of 16 per cent, over the corresponding month in 1927. This was the second month in succession during 1928 that the Orient bought more American goods than in the previous year, and indications point to improved trade relations with some of our most important customers in the Far East; but United States total exports to this area during 1927-28, aggregating $729,926,000, represents a loss of $61,048,000 or 8 per cent. compared with $790,974,000 for 1926-27. Imports for the same period also declined by $151,380,000, or 7 per cent. from $2,127,482,000 to $1,976,102,000. Imports and exports of gold and silver, aggregating $118,105,000, however, increased our total trade for 1927-28 to $2,094,207,000. The sharp reduction in the amount of raw cotton sold to the Orient, combined with lower prices which prevailed for several other staples, accounted largely for the loss in exports, while the decline in imports centred in the raw silk, rubber, jute and wool situation.

During the fiscal year, the United States sold Far Eastern countries 16 per cent. of its total exports and in return bought 30 per cent. of its imports from the same area, practically the same relative proportion as during 1926-27. In the distribution of this trade the Philippine Islands, Netherlands East Indies and Siam were the only countries which increased their consumption of American products. The chief losses sustained were in transactions with Australia, Japan, India, and China. Exports fluctuated widely the entire year, ranging from $50,000,000 for August to $76,438,000 for October, 1927. Six months of the fiscal year showed relative gains varying from two-tenths of one per cent. of 18 per cent. The other six months sustained losses of from 5 to 34 per cent.

Fluctuating Tendency

Much the same fluctuating tendency, observable in exports, was noticeable also in our import trade with the Orient. A sharp decline, however, occured during the last three months of 1927-28. The United States bought 770,483,000 pounds of crude rubber, valued at $258,303,000, a decline of 9 per cent. in quantity and 22 per cent. in value. Purchases of raw silk advanced by 5 per cent. to 74,488,000 pounds but the value declined by more than 15 per cent. In contrast the value of coconut products, tin, burlap and carpet wool imports advanced.

Notwithstanding the disturbed economic and trade conditions in many Oriental countries and the keen competition faced everywhere, the volume of American products shipped to that area during 1927-28 continued heavy. Markets for the better established staples were strengthened in many cases and newer markets broadened. The Far Eastern countries, mainly due to the heavy trade with Australia and New Zealand bought 92,000 automobiles and trucks, which together with accessories and parts footed up $90,000,000. This area also absorbed $69,500,000 worth of machinery; $47,800,000 of iron and steel, 2,018,000 barrels of flour, or more than twice the amount of the previous year; and 120,910,000 pounds of leaf tobacco valued at $35,000,000, an advance of 10 per cent. in quantity. but a loss of 9 per cent. in value. Other exports included 1,669,000,000 feet of Northwestern lumber and timber, and 22,330,000 barrels refined mineral oils, in both of which cases price reductions cut into the total values. The loss of $27,000,000 in the sale of raw cotton, which dropped from 2,158,000 to 1,136,000 bales was divided about equally among the Japanese, Chinese, and Indian markets.

Our sales of electrical supplies to all the Far Eastern countries advanced steadily, with Japan and Australia leading, Despite keen competition, American leather maintained its popularity, due to its wearing qualities. These Oriental markets are small but represent now an annual sale of about $7,000,000 worth of leather, an increase of 500 per cent. in 16 years. There is also a growing demand for American fresh,

dried and canned fruits, while canned asparagus is rapidly ceasing to be regarded as a luxury by the wealthier classes in China, the Philippines and Malaya. American canned milk and fish competed successfully during the year with other brands in the Orient. In this connection, attention is called to a report from the Philippines which stated that American canned mackerel was fast supplanting canned salmon in the Manila markets,

Oil Increase

An increase of 75 per cent. in sales of refined mineral oils to Japan, during the fiscal year, failed to overcome reductions in wheat, iron and steel, raw cotton, machinery and lumber, and total exports from the United States to Japan accordingly fell off from $267,401,000 to $252,839,000 a loss of 5 per cent. Imports into the United States from Japan, amounting to $404,571,000, showed a reduction of 3 per cent. attributable to a sharp cut in prices in raw silk.

China bought more American iron and steel, machinery and refined mineral oils in 1927-28, but less tobacco, cigarettes, raw cotton and lumber than in the previous year, thus reducing the total value of United States exports to the Chinese markets by three per cent. from $125,452,000 to $121,591,000. Imports also declined 9 per cent. Exports from the United States to India, aggregating $64,539,000, Chinese markets by three per cent. due largely to better crop conditions in that country and a sharp advance in the price of American raw cotton which thus proved too high for Indian manufacturers. In contrast imports advanced from $132,719,000 to $138,406,000

Latest Figures

The combined exports from the United States to the smaller countries of Southeastern Asia which are considered of less commercial importance—Netherlands East Indies, Malaya, Ceylon, Indo-China and Siam—amounted to $50,780,000 during 1927-28, an advance of $1,618,000, compared with 1926-27. The share of Netherlands East Indies aggregating $32,669,000, represented an increase of 5 per cent. for the year, largely attributable to its heavier purchases of automobiles, machinery and food products. In contrast Malaya supplied $276,580,000 of the total imports into the United States from these same five countries which footed up $372,455,000.

The figures are now made available by the Shanghai office of the United States Department of Commerce regarding exports from the United States to China exclusive. The total exports of the United States to China amounted to $89,767,000 and the total exports from China to the United States ameunted to G$113,700,000. The United States exports to and imports from China included the following chief items:—

U. S. Exports To China

Cotton	87,000	bales
Flour	523,000	barrels
Douglas Fir	120,394,000	feet
Fuel Oil	710,000	barrels
Gasoline	129,000	,,
Kerosene	2,992,000	,,
Lubricating Oil	274,000	,,
Paraffin	36,000	lbs.
Steel	6,378,000	$ U. S.
Copper	6,132,000	lbs.
Dyes	11,330,000	,,
Cigarettes	5,965,800	mille
Tobacco	81,627,000	lbs.
Paper & Products	1,254,000	,,
Machinery	3,247,000	$ U. S.
Silver	68,826,000	ounces
Electric Goods	1,519,000	$ U. S.
Autos & Trucks	269,086	$ U. S.

U. S. Imports from China

Raw Silk	7,484,000	lbs.
Waste Silk	3,439,000	,,
Carpet Wool	404,249,000	,,
Goatskins	5,745,000	pcs.
Carpets	300,000	yds.
Wood Oil	79,264,000	lbs.
Bristles	1,939,000	,,
Tea	5,185,000	,,
Peanuts, shelled	41,144,000	,,
,, unshelled	11,513,000	,,
Antimony	3,490,000	,,
Egg Products	4,512,000	,,
Furs	14,380,000	$ U. S.
Silk Fabrics	2,407,000	yds.
Cotton	25,800,000	lbs.

The total exports from the United States to Hongkong for the first nine months of 1928 were G$16,968,000 and the imports of U. S. A. from Hongkong G$13,100,000 during the same period.

U. S. Exports To Hongkong

Autos and Trucks	274,000	U. S. $
Kerosene	785,000	barrels
Flour	919,000	,,
Machinery	1,120,000	U. S. $
Steel	489,000	,,
Lubricating Oil	745,000	barrels
Gasoline	158,000	,,

U. S. Imports From Hongkong

	lbs.
Wood Oil	7,767,000
Tea	47,000
Raw Silk	1,300,000

During the same period the exports from the United States to the Kwantung leased territories were G$4,227,000 and the imports G$2,650,000.

U. S. Exports To Kwantung

Steel	600,000	lbs.
Machinery	553,000	U. S. $
Mineral Oils	148,000	barrels
Flour	66,000	,,
Autos and Trucks	19,000	U. S. $

Attache's Review

Mr. Julean Arnold, U. S. Commercial Attache, Peking, writes:—The figures quoted below, taken from statistics of the United States Department of Commerce, indicate that United States imports from China for 1927 increased considerably over those of the previous year. On the other hand United States exports to China fell off somewhat for 1927 as compared with 1926. This is, however, in keeping with the situation which obtained in China's foreign trade for 1927. China's 1927 exports were about equivalent in value to those of the year 1926 while its imports fell off very considerably. The total customs revenues for the year 1927 were about 12 per cent. less than for 1926. This decline was taken up almost entirely in imports, which therefore, must have fallen off about 20 per cent. Likewise United States exports to China for 1927 fell off about 20 per cent. as contrasted with those of the previous year, while its imports from China show an increase of about 10 per cent. Thus the United States' total trade with China for 1927 did not apparently suffer as badly when contrasted with the returns for 1926 as did that of other principal trading nations.

In the following table, for purposes of contrast, the total foreign trade of the United States for both years is shown, followed by figures of the United States' trade with China (in U. S. G. $):—

United States Foreign Trade

	1927	1926
Exports	$4,865,000,000	$4,808,000,000
Imports	4,185,000,000	4,431,000,000
	$9,050,000,000	$9,239,000,000

Trade With China

Exports		
To China	$83,511,000	$110,205,000
To Hongkong	18,860,000	12,818,000
To Kwantung	6,698,000	6,465,000
	$109,069,000	$129,488,000
Imports		
From China	$151,783,000	$143,146,000
From Hongkong	14,880,000	11,293,000
From Kwantung	3,730,000	3,465,000
Plus total exports	$170,393,000	$157,904,000
Total China Trade	109,069,000	129,488,000
	$279,462,000	$287,392,000

There are certain discrepancies in the returns as given above. Trade of the United States with Hongkong is in the main Chinese trade, representing transhipments either to or from China. The items which figure most prominently in the United States' export trade with Hongkong are petroleum products and flour, while it imports from Hongkong tin, wood oil and tea. The trade listed separately with Dairen (Kwantung) is essentially trade with Manchuria, and therefore also to be reckoned in trade with China.

Silver Shipments

In the foregoing table no mention is made of shipments of bar silver from the United States to China, which average in value about $35,000,000 annually. There is, moreover, a certain amount of American trade with China which appears in the statistical returns as trade with Japan, whereas it is essentially, so far as Japan is concerned, a trans-shipping trade. The statement has been made for instance in Japanese circles that about 40 per cent. of United States exports to China are purchased by Japanese firms in the United States for the account of Japanese enterprises in China. This statement probably refers to those American exports to China which pass through

(Continued on page 139)

白金龍香烟

←為上流社會之交際品

For a Delightful Smoke
We recommend

GOLDEN DRAGON
CIGARETTES
MILD and FRAGRANT

NANYANG BROS. TOBACCO CO., LTD.

NO:B151.

Songs of the Nationalist Soldiers of China

BY LORENZO S. MORGAN, M D.

(Reprinted from the Shanghai Times for Dec. 9.)

IF one were looking for melodious male chorus singing probably the last place he would search would be China. Moreover, probably the last place he would look, in China, for such a commodity, would be in the army. I have been a resident of China for 23 years and if anyone had told me that real music could come out of the Chinese army I would have laughed him to scorn. Who, in China, is not familiar with the agonizing strains of the bugle as maltreated by the Chinese bugler? He rises with the rooster in the dark hours of the morn and, in competition with that champion disturber of rest, he rends the atmosphere with such terrific sounds as I suppose cannot be duplicated anywhere on the face of the earth!

What Westerner has not been distressed by the shrill falsetto of a coolie as he fondly imagines he is happily "singing" at his work, or even at the same falsetto in a trained Chinese singer?

On my return from furlough recently, to the place where I have so long resided, I found many changes to which I have had to become accustomed. Most of these changes, I am glad to say, are greatly to the good. One in particular, so took my interest and held it that I have paid special attention to it.

This is the singing of the Nationalist soldiers.

It was very early one morning after I had been back but a few days. Dawn had just begun to show in the east when I was awakened from a half drowse by a most unusual sound—that of a large body of men singing in unison. It came from far away and I could not distinguish the words or tune, but it was real music.

As I listened the singers, who were evidently on the march, slowly came nearer till I was able to make out the tune they were singing. It was a Chinese tune, unfamiliar to me. The men were familiar enough with it and sang with a snap and a rhythm keeping time with their step which, as they marched by, I could hear on the stone paving.

As they passed, the song was finished and they marched in silence for a little. Then one of the companies broke out in another song which was of a responsive nature, the first company singing the one line and all the others joining in the response. They sang with a vim that was good to hear, and there were no discords. The tune and words were again unfamiliar to me but the soldiers knew both perfectly. After a while the little army had passed, but the sound of the songs they had sung did not pass from my mind and I only waited to hear more.

I had not long to wait. A whole regiment is quartered near the hospital and they always seem to be drilling, and when they drill or march they sing. Early in the morning they are out for two or three hours, and again in the afternoon for two or more hours. Sunday there is no drill or marching.

* * *

So I heard the songs, all of them, in time, for they have only eight that they sing here. Two or three of the tunes proved familiar to me as they are sung in our church services to religious words. But the other tunes I did not know nor was I familiar with the words of any of the songs. But I was always hearing them, morning and night. I never grow tired of them because its real music they are, as sung by hundreds of men, in unison or responsively.

But I was dissatisfied at not understanding the words and set about finding out what they were. A Chinese scholar came to my assistance and we obtained, from an officer with whom we were acquainted, a complete copy, in Chinese, of all the eight songs. The music was not available but I hope to get it later on.

Translation was the next problem, and again my scholar friend came to my assistance. A translation that had the proper time and rythm and rhyme to it would, of course, be the most desirable, but the task of rendering it thus not only was rather too great a one for our capabilities, but the meaning would be difficult to preserve. So we produced a translation that contains the meaning fairly accurately, but which lacks the other qualities. For these and the music you will have to wait a later communication.

So here are the translations. And to them is appended a translation of the Nationalist Hymn.

For the benefit of those who are not familiar with the terms and names it may be explained that Kuomintang is Chinese for Nationalist Party. Chang Tsung-chang is the former war-lord of Shantung and Chang Tso-ling was the war-lord of Manchuria. Sun Wen is a Chinese name for Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Songs of the Chinese Nationalist Soldier

(Translated by Mr. Hsu Yuan-ru and Dr. L. S. Morgan)

I

Kuo Ming must finish its tasks,
Let all put trust in the Kuo Ming,
Kuo Ming leads in the fray,
We are all brothers in the battle.
We are united in our aim,
Our knowledge must reach to the depths,
The teaching of Sun Wen must we hold in our hearts.
Kuo Ming laws and military rules must we obey,
Entirely consecrated are we,
The heart of the enemies' country is our aim.
We fear not death,
One man of us vanquishes a hundred,
Manchuria, Russia, Imperialism,
All enemies of Kuo Ming,
We will vanquish all.
When our aim is accomplished,
When Kuo Ming's work is done,
When all the people rejoice,
Then will our work be done.

II

I am a Kuo Ming man,
I am a soldier,
Consecrated to the cause.
Chang Tsung-chang, Chang Tso-ling,
All are enemies of mine.
Ahead are the three provinces,
Linked up with the Japanese,
Then on to Peking
Linked up with the English.
Adultery, Robbery, have come to every place,
The people have no peace.
Onward we will go
No fear of death,
No thought of self,
I belong to Kuomintang.
Down with the traitor to the country,
Down with the oppressor of the poor,
Down with Chang Tsung-chang,
Down with Chang Tso-ling.
Let us all unite,
Let us together build up the nation.

III

Soldiers all must great efforts make,
Give their blood to free all men,
And bring peace to all.
All our foes must be destroyed,
Into the strife, into the battle we go.
Forward into Shantung, on through the gates,
Recover Japanese concessions,
Then will our task be done.
Let joy be unconfined,
Rejoice for a thousand years,
Young China soldiers all

IV

Blow the bugles blow,
Come near and see the nation breathe,
Behold the nation's new birth.
Let sun and moon increase their light.
Chinese,
Manchus,
Mongols,
Mohammedans,
Thibetans.
All are brothers,
Who among these may strive with each other?
The country is all united,
Its power can never be taken away,
Sound forth the call to all,
Quickly awake,
Spread forth the power of the nation.

V

Unity,
Power,
Life,
Clearly stand out the Three Principles.
Save the nation,
Save the people,
Come one, come all,
Attempt great things.
All equal,
All together,
The five nations
Understanding each other,
Forward we go.

TEXACO ROOFING

Used Exclusively By

CHAMPS DES COURSES FRANÇAIS

(FRENCH GREYHOUND RACE TRACK)

Also On Some Of The Finest Buildings In Shanghai.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

Petroleum Products

2 PEKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.

VI

In our strength, equal,
The way open before us,
Let all arise and pray for this.
Down with inequality among nations,
Down with imperialism,
Down with militarism,
Our enemies all.
Let all attempt this conquest,
Gain this end,
Else we die.

VII

Equality,
Oh, equality!
Let every effort be put forth.
Down with inequality among nations,
Down with imperialism,
Down with militarism,
Every soul must cry out thus.
Down with these great wrongs.
To save others is to save yourself.
From every place let all go out to meet the enemy,
Then will we accomplish our end.

Nationalist Hymn

The Three Principles are our guide
In reshaping the nation.
United in a great unity
We preach to all the people,
We lead the swift advance.
Day nor night sees rest.
The Three Principles we care for,
Earnestly we make endeavor.
We must do right, keep our hearts straight.
United in heart, in hope,
To the very end we will advance.

NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF TO GO INTO EFFECT FEBRUARY 1!

(*Continued from page 82*)

Ammunition

Arms and ammunition for sporting or personal use, 22½ er cent. other arms and ammunition 27½ per cent.

Sundries

Scientific instruments, etc. 12½ per cent. Bedsteads 17½ per cent.

Clocks and watches, 22½ per cent. Cutlery, etc. 17 per cent Goldware, 27½ per cent. Hosiery, 17½ per cent. Hats, 17½ per cent. Lamps and lampware, 12½ per cent. Fancy goods, manicure sets, etc., 22½ per cent. Some 15 per cent. Other medicines vary considerably. Perfumery, 22½ per cent. Printing and lithographic material 12 ½per cent.

Railway Supplies

Railway supplies, locomotives, carriages, trams, etc. 10 per cent. Ships, 10 per cent., Scales, 15 per cent. Spectacles, 17½ per cent. Silverware, 27½ per cent. Plated silverware, 22½ per cent. Most machinery about 10 per cent. Typewriters, etc., 12½ per cent.

Motor Vehicles

A. Complete motor passenger vehicles (*i.e.* motor charabanc etc.) with seats for not less than 12 persons or lorries over one ton carrying capacity—12½ per cent. b. Others (assembled or in parts) including motor cars, motor cycles, chassis, and all other vehicles and parts, tyres, and accessories—22½ per cent. Push bicycles, 12½ per cent.

Works of art, sculptures, etc., 22½ per cent.

Living animals, 10 per cent.

In the United States Court for China

THE HARBIN ELECTRIC JOINT STOCK COMPANY, LTD.
Plaintiff,
vs.
BECKMAN & LINDEN ENGINEERING CORPORATION
E. W. BEARDSLEY
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK
Defendant.

Cause No. 2958
Civil No. 1214

ORDER.

Filed at Shanghai, China, November 27th 1928.

JAMES M. HOWES
Clerk.

ORDER.

The object of this suit is to recover from The National City Bank of New York certain deposits in the sums of Harbin $225,741.52, and Harbin $239,-441.22, together with interest thereon from the 25th day of June, 1927, to date of payment; and to obtain a judgment that the Defendants, Beckman & Linden Engineering Corporation and E. W. Beardsley, and neither of them have any right, title, interest or claim whatsoever to the said deposits.

WHEREAS plaintiff herein, by its attorney has this twentyseventh day of November, 1928, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon the defendants, Beckman & Linden Engineering Corporation and E. W. Beardsley; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 27th day of November, 1928, the summons for the said defendants, Beckman & Linden Engineering Corporation and E. W. Beardsley, was returned by the Marshall of the United States Court for China "Defendants, Beckman & Linden Engineering Corporation and E. W. Beardsley, cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 27th day of November, 1928, Sidney A. Moss, of counsel for the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendants, Beckman & Linden Engineering Corporation and E. W. Beardsley were not residing nor maintaining an office or regular place of business in the Republic of China nor had they been residing or maintaining an office or regular place of business within the jurisdiction of this Court during the last four years.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 27th day of November, 1928, ORDERED that the defendants, Beckman & Linden Engineering Corporation and E. W. Beardsley, cause their appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occuring after the 5th day of January, 1929, the day of the last publication of this order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT.

MILTON D. PURDY
Judge

Mrs. H. H. Kung

宋藹齡女士 (Sun I-ling)

Madame H. H. Kung, nee Regina E. Soong, is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. T. Soong and sister of Madame Sun Yat-sen, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, Minister T. V. Soong Director T. L. Soong and Mr. T. N. Soong. She is the wife of Dr. H. H. Kung, L. L. D. Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor.

At the age of 13, Madame Kung went to the United States to pursue her studies and was graduated from the Wesleyan Woman's College of Georgia. She is a woman of great intellect and is counted among the foremost leaders in China's modern womanhood. She is one of the few who has the larger views of the affairs of China as well as of the world and is today playing an important role in the reconstruction of the nation. Her opinion is widely sought and readily accepted by the leaders of the country.

Madame Kung has a large circle of friends both in China and abroad and is a gracious hostess, entertaining generously at their home on Route Ferguson, in Shanghai where many internationally known personages have enjoyed her hospitality. She is a charming and devoted mother of four children. In spite of the demand on her time for social obligations, Madame Kung devotes much time and energy to the bringing up of her children.

Japanese Detain Tientsin-Pukow Railway Rolling Stock in Tsinan

As a result of the Tsinan incident, Japanese troops are now stated to be forcibly detaining 53 locomotives, 35 passenger cars, and 546 freightcars in the workshops and locomotive sheds in Tsinan and appropriated for use in the Kiachow-Tsinan Railway, according to reports from the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. Through negotiation with the Japanese authorities in Tsinanfu, attempts were made to repair the Shaoho and the Yellow River bridges and to secure the rolling stock for the immediate recovery of regular train service to the Shantung capital. There were promises for facilitating the work of repair only. The running of trains was verbally agreed to pending the settlement of the Tsinan Affair. Nevertheless, the Tientsin-Pukow Railway staff say it has experienced great difficulties in carrying on the repairing work on account of unnecessary and unreasonable obstacles erected by the Japanese military authorities.

FAR EASTERN MARKETS TAKE 16 PERCENT U. S. EXPORTS AND SUPPLY 30 PERCENT OF AMERICA'S IMPORTS

(*Continued from page 134*)

Japan. The principal item to which it refers is American raw cotton, purchased for Japanese cotton mills in China, and which appears in both American trade statistics and in Chinese returns of trade as trade with Japan. In like manner a certain amount of American trade with Manchuria is also accredited to Japan.

Increased Trade

Making allowance for these and some other indirection of trade, the actual trade of the United States with China would appear to be considerably greater than is indicated by the figures which are compiled either in the United States or by the Chinese Maritime Customs. It is thought that a fair estimate of the sum total of trade between the United States and China, including exports and imports and treasure, would probably be about $350,000,000, or the equivalent of 4 per cent. of the United States' total foreign trade, and nearly 25 per cent. of China's foreign trade. If China's trade with Hongkong were unscrambled, so as to assign to China and to each nation the share in that trade which belongs to it, it would doubtless appear that the United States is China's principal customer; and if, in addition, due allowances were made for trade between the two countries that now passes through and is accredited to Japan, there is the possibility that in 1927 the United States occupied first place in China's foreign trade. At all events the position of the United States in the foreign trade of China is of greater significance than has usually been surmised.

Chinese-Japanese Bank Affected by Anti-Japanese Boycott

One of the incidentals to the present boycott movement in China is that pressure has been brought to bear on the Peiping and Tientsin branches of the Exchange Bank of China, which is a joint Chinese-Japanese concern. After sustaining a run for some time, the directors several days ago decided to close the bank to public business for a month. In the meantime there is a concerted Chinese movement to oust Japanese participation entirely.

A Japanese telegram from Peping December 12 stated that it had been reported that Li Shih-tseng, a prominent member of the Peiping Political Council, had already undertaken the flotation of shares to the value of five million dollars to be subscribed by Chinese. Another Japanese telegram the following day stated that the Chinese Bankers' Association had decided to raise two million dollars in cash from a number of the leading banks in Tientsin in order to assist the Exchange Bank branch at Peiping (and other banks which had been affected by the moratorium declared by the directors of said bank).

Chinese Oil Importing Company Organized

The Kwang Hwa Petroleum Company, recently organized, is the first purely Chinese concern, to be organized for the purpose of importing American oil for the Chinese market. The promoters of the company are merchants composed of Kiangsu and Anhwei personage. Its main office is located in 11 Kiukiang Road. The initial capital has been already fully subscribed amounting to one million dollars of Shanghai currency divided into 10,000 shares of $1,000 each. The managing director is Hsu Shih-yin, former Minister of Commerce, Peiping. The company has constructed a large warehouse in Pootung having a reported capacity of 20,000,000 gallons of oil. Representatives of the company have been sent to America, and the first shipment of oil is expected to be here shortly. It is reported that many Chinese dealers have applied for agencies in Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces.

China Invites President-Elect Hoover to Visit Here

An invitation to Herbert Hoover, President-elect of the United States, who is at present on a tour of South American countries, also to visit China, was extended to him when he touched at Lima, Peru, several days ago. The invitation from China was sent by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, president of the State Council, and was delivered to Mr. Hoover by Shih Shao-chang, Chinese Minister to Peru.

Advisers Appointed to Radio Administration

A. B. Tyrrell, representative of the export department of the Radio Corporation of America and G. F. Shecklen, commercial representative of the Radio Corporation of America and the Radio Corporation of the Philippines, have been appointed honorary advisers to the Bureau of Radio Administration of the Chinese Government Council on Reconstruction. The appointments were announced this week by Lee Van Yee and Wang Tsung-chih, directors of the Bureau in Nanking.

Men and Events

The death occurred on October 24 of the Rev. E. F. Knickerbocker at Pasadena, California. Mr. Knickerbocker was formerly a missionary in Ningpo.

Mr. Kauffman, the Danish Minister, came down from Peking to Nanking during the week and was in negotiation with Dr. C. T. Wang for the conclusion of a new Sino-Danish treaty.

Wunsz King, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai on December 11 entertained the French Consul-General and other prominent French officials at tiffin at the Majestic hotel.

The *Chinese Recorder* (Shanghai) for December contains articles by H. J. Hodgin, E. M. Poteat, Gideon Chen, Herman C. E. Liu, Richard H. Ritter, Maxwell S. Stewart and W. R. Johnson.

The Vernon Nash Fund Committee of the Missouri District Association of Lions Clubs is conducting a campaign to support Vernon Nash in his work for the School of Journalism which has been established at Peiping.

The American Club at Shanghai has issued a new library catalogue. A perusal of its 185 pages shows that the library is well stocked with books on all subjects, from the lightest fiction to the most serious technical treatises.

The U. S. Congress now in session is composed as follows: Senate.—Republicans, 55; Democrats, 39; Farmer-Labor, 1; Vacant, 1 (seat of Senator-elect Vare, Pennsylvania) House.—Republicans, 269; Democrats, 165; Farmer-Labor, 1.

The Central Bank of China has issued copies in pamphlet form of the new charter under which it was established by a National Government mandate on October 5, 1928, and also a list of the new court of directors, the supervisory committee and officers.

A tablet in memory of Dr. John B. Fearn will be unveiled in the Community Church on Sunday morning, December 16. R. Calder Marshall will be the speaker. The service will take the place of the usual sermon and last from 11:00 to 12:00 o'clock.

The Philippine Carnival Association has issued a 108-page catalogue in connection with the carnival to be held at Manila from January 26 to February 10. The catalogue contains detailed information on the industrial development of the Philippine Islands.

The annual meeting and dinner of the American University Club will be held at the American Club, 23 Foochow Road, (to-day) December 15 at 8 p. m. Sun Fo, the Minister of Communications will be the principal speaker. He is a graduate of the Unversities of California and Columbia.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, were entertained to dinner at the Shanghai Club, December 13, by the British Chamber of Commerce and the China Association. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, was prevented by illness from attending.

General Yen Hsi-shan arrived at Woosung from North China on December 11 by the China Merchants S. N. Co's s. s. *Hsin Hwa* and then proceeded direct up the Yangtsze to Nanking, without stopping at Shanghai. General Yen was accompanied by his family. He is a member of the State Council and Minister of Home Affairs.

China Merchants S. N. Co. to be Returned to Shareholders

A Ta Chung news agency telegram from Nanking during the week stated that the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Labor had sanctioned the petition of the shareholders of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, through their legal representatives, for the return to private management of the company.

A notification to the above effect is stated to have been forwarded by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor to the Ministry of Communcations.

A translation of the above notification is as follows:—

"The China Merchant's Steam Navigation Company has been established for many years and was so mismanaged that corruption became prevalent in its organization which has proved a menace to the navigation of the country. The Government deemed it necessary to assume control of the administration for adjustment, and has no intention to infringe upon the rights of the shareholders of the company.

"Since however, it is incumbent upon this Ministry to protect and foster commerce, the petition of the shareholders of the Company to set a date for the convening of a meeting of the various shareholders to discuss the affairs of the Company is fully endorsed by this Ministry."

Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Toho News Service:

Tokyo, Dec. 3.—Much speculation exists as to the real purpose of the forthcoming visit to China of Mr. Tokonami, president of the Shinto Club.

Peiping, Dec. 4.—Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister, accompanied by two secretaries of the British legation, leaves for Nanking by special train.

Tokyo, Dec. 5.—Albert Thomas, labor representative, arrives at Yokohama.

Tokyo, Dec. 5.—Premier Tanaka says that if as a result of Mr. Tokonami, president of the Shinto Club, visiting China, he should find something advisable for the benefit of Japan, he (Tanaka) would be glad to listen to any suggestions.

Peiping, Dec. 6.—General Soong Che-yun of Shensi urges strong demand that Japan shall withdraw troops from Shantung.

Nanking, Dec. 6.—Sun Fo and other prominent Chinese criticise provisions in proposed Belgian and Italian treaties, and state that certain provisions while appearing mutual, will in actuality work out unilateral against China, and urge that unless certain restrictive clauses are inserted the said treaties should be held void.

Peiping, Dec. 7.—Peiping and Tientsin Chambers of Commerce prepare petition for presentation to Nationalist government to grant amnesty to rich militarists now living in retirement outside of Chinese jurisdiction in order that their money may be available to relieve the existing financial crisis in business circles.

Tokyo, Dec. 7.—Minseito criticizes agreement said to have been reached between China and the Tanaka cabinet on outstanding unsecured Japanese loans.

Tokyo, Dec. 8.—Japan-China business men's association considers points in proposed new China tariff, and says: The sum of $85,000,000 which the National Government intends to pay for the redemption of Japan's unsecured loans in the first year of China's Customs autonomy should be increased, as it is not sufficient even to pay the interest on the loans.

Tokyo, Dec. 8—Home Office reports show that one of the reasons for the 655 cases of labor trouble during first ten months of year was the depression in economic circles.

Tientsin, Dec. 9.—Gen. Yen Hsi-shan boards s. s. *Hsin Hwa* at Tangku for Shanghai.

Nanking, Dec. 10.—Negotiations between British Minister Lampson and Dr. C. T. Wang so far bring no tangible result.

Nanking, Dec. 10.—Feng Yu-hsiang states he is prepared to exchange opinions freely with Mr. Tokonami.

Tokyo, Dec. 10.—Premier Tanaka states that, "as negotiations have almost been concluded in the Chinese customs tariff question there may not be any hitch over the question."

Peiping, Dec. 10—The Exchange Bank of China, a joint Chinese-Japanese institution, with branches at Peiping and Tientsin, having been badly hit by the anti-Japanese boycott, decides to close both the above named branches The Chinese directors declare their intention to reorganize the bank as a purely Chinese institution.

Canton, Dec. 11.—Gen. Li Chi-sen has won over to his s de Gen. Chen Chi-tang.

Nanking, Dec. 12.—Wang Pei-chun resigns as Minister of Communications.

Tokyo, Dec. 12.—Minseito at meeting in Uyeno Park hears Mr. Wakatsuki say that Tanaka Cabinet has failed to realize any of its administ rative affairs and that its attitude was not to be tolerated from the viewpoint of constitutional government.

Nanking, Dec. 12.—British Minister Lampson and Dr. C. T. Wang hold second conference, but no definite conclusion is reached.

Nanking, Dec. 12.—After a visit to Tangshan hot springs, Mr. Tokonami calls on Dr. C. T. Wang and later attends a banquet given by Hu Han-ming and Tai Chi-tao.

From the Chinese Press

(News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official), Ta Chung (Kuominchun) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press).

Wednesday, December 5.—President Chiang Kai-shek receives report of special committee investigating the *s.s. Kiangan* opium matter at Shanghai.—Special Shanghai Municipality authorized to float two million dollar loan.—Yi Pei-chi, Minister of Agriculture, enters Shanghai sanatorium.—Public at Wusih approves dismissal of Nee Koh-sen, chief of detective corps, known to be opium addict.—State Council holds sixth meeting.—Dr. Waddell, engineer, and Robert Norman, lawyer (both Americans) to be appointed advisers to Ministry of Railways, on recommendation of Sun Fo.—Suggestion made to Bureau of Foreign Affairs to suggest to French settlement authorities the appointment of a joint arbitration commission to settle tramcar strike.—Ministry of Railways prepares to provide facilities for tourists arriving in China by *s.s. Belgenland* February 5 and *Empress of Australia* February 22.—Mayor Chang Ting-fan's resignation rejected by State Council.—Huang Ching-hsin takes over Shanghai public safety bureau from Tai Shin-fu.—Peiping Municipality suggests that bronze monuments of Sun Yat-sen be erected in all municipalities in the country.—Wu-Han C. P. C. urges construction of bridge to span the Yangtsze at Hankow.—Mongolian representatives at Nanking present petition regarding government of Mongolia.—Site at Chinkiang for new provincial government building is selected.

Thursday, December 6.—Ministry of Health launches a national health campaign to commence December 15.—Central Radio station broadcasts Albert Thomas (Geneva labor delegate's) farewell message—Ministry of Finance instructs Mr. Edwardes, officiating inspector-general of Customs to hand over all customs revenue earmarked for administrative expenses.—Cavalry horse purchase committee organized by Commander in chief of Nationalist army.—New cruiser *Chen Chi* to be launched at Shanghai December 8.—Ministry of Foreign Affairs forbids Spanish authorities to transport laborers to Africa (which are stated to be scheduled to leave by a British steamer.)—Trial of 24 Chinese of crew of *s.s. Kiangan* (implicated in Shanghai opium case) starts at Nanking.—Legislative Yuan is formally organized at Nanking, Chiang Kai-shek and Dr. Wang Chung-hui making the speeches of admonition.—National Reconstruction Committee decides to take over control of all river conservancy boards.—Overseas committee at Nanking adopts measure to improve edcuational facilities for Chinese abroad.—National Agricultural and Mining Conference to be convened at Nanking next March.—Yen Hsi-shan arrives at Shihkiachwang.—Hunan educatioal department issues warning against "red" propaganda in school books.

Friday, December. 7.—Sun Yat-sen and other prominent members of Kuomintang to be commemorated in new postage stamps, according to a proposal of Sun Fo.—Chang Hsueh-liang releases three Kuomintangites previously arrested on suspicion of being communists.—C. P. C. holds 166th meeting.—Latvia and China in treaty negotiations.—Sun Fo telegraphs to Chang Hsueh-liang regarding Japanese pressure for more railways in Manchuria, saying "railways are entering wedge of economic encroachment."—Miles Lampson, British Minister arrives at Nanking, to negotiate with Dr. C. T. Wang on tariff autonomy.—Six hundred students of Central University at Nanking demonstrate in favor of a strong stand in negotiations with Japan.—Overseas Affairs at Nanking asks for $200,000 to build a hostel to accommodate overseas visitors.—Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang gives reception to staff officers at Nanking, with bodyguards and driver sitting at the same table.—National Opium Suppression Committee makes report on result of investigation of "Kiangan" opium case asking for punnishment of guilty parties, and asks for an investigation into opium traffic in foreign settlements at Shanghai.

Saturday, December 8.—Sun Fo appointed by State Council to organize committee for construction of national capital at Nanking.—Kwansgi province issues statement showing that 1718 miles of roads are now open for traffic in the province.—Standing committee of C. E. C. holds 185th meeting.—Chinese villagers north-east of Tsingtao compelled to evacuate as result of Japanese artillery practice.—Wuhan Commercial Aviation Corps issues public subscription for $5,000,000 shares.—Cheng Ming-shu, newly appointed chairman of Kwangtung provincial government

to take office December 15.—Canton police arrest Hsu Pei, Communist leader.—Miao Bin, Kiangsu Provincial Commissioner, orders stricter vigilance in detection and arrest of those engaged in opium traffic and poppy cultivation.—Protest filed at Amoy against attempt of Japanese to engage in fishing industry along Fukien province.—Preparations continued at Hankow for opening in near future of Wuhan Native Products exhibition.—Gen. Hsu Yung-chang reports his arrival at Suiyuan.—Kaifeng (Honan) to take census.

Sunday and Monday, December 9 and 10.—Final installment of Currency Reorganization Loan of 1920 to be paid December 31 next at the Central Bank of China, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, according to order issued by Ministry of Finance.—Central Bank of China subsidiary notes issued by order of Commander-in-Chief of Nationalist Army ordered to be redeemed, but order does not apply to notes issued at Hankow.—State Council holds tenth meeting, and orders new customs tariff to come into effect February 1 next.—Legislative Yuan holds first meeting, Hu Han-min presiding, and saying: "We must fully recognize that the Party is the highest authority in the country."—Hunan provincial bank to open January 1 next.—Hopei province appropriates $425,000 for relief of suffering populace.—Minister H. H. Kung submits memorandum for holding of special exposition in China in 1931.—Yen Hsi-shan expected to arrive at Shanghai on board steamer and is to be met there by Chiang Kai-shek.—Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang appoints a delegation to study Kuomintang principles in order to fit them for administration of Party affairs in Manchuria.—Japanese troops detain 53 locomotives, 35 passenger cars and 546 freight cars from the Tientsin-Pukow railway shops at Tsinan and use them on the Shantung railway.—Mayor Ho of Peiping ord rs abolition of lunar calendar from January next—Nanking government issues general orders for suppression of lunar calendar throughout the country.—Dr. C. T. Wang recommends establishment of Central library at Nanking.—Tientsin committee discusses plans to raise $4,000,000 for improving of river and sea routes in that area.—Minister H. H. Kung recomm nds establishment of silk inspection office at Shanghai.—Special Municipality of Nanking prepares program for observing national Health campaign December 15.

Tuesday, December. 11.—Large plot of land facing Yin Wu lake at Nanking selected as site of hotel to receive increasing number of overseas Chinese returning to the country.—Peiping division of C. P. C. petitions for remittance of $500,000 to build road from Pihyun temple where Dr. Sun Yat-sen's remains temporarily lie to the Peiping railway station.—Mongolian delegation asks Chiang Kai-shek at Nanking to reorganize the Mongolian Affairs Committee and to establish a branch committee at Peiping.—Wang Ching-chi, minister to Belgium, is appointed Chinese member of anti-opium advisory committee at Geneva.—Special committee which investigated recent opium scandal at Shanghai is ordered by State Council to submit detailed report.—New Examination Yuan building construction is started at Nanking.—Peiping-Mukden railway announces resumption of through train service.—Chinese Minister to Peru conveys Herbert Hoover's appreciation of invitation sent by Dr. C. T. Wang to have Hoover visit China.—Salt Administration department at Nanking directs various bureaus to reform their administration.—Sun Fo directs railway administrations to submit report on activities of railway police.—Labor union of Special Municipality of Nanking issues text of letter sent by it to Mr. Thomas, of Geneva Labor bureau, in which it states that it is not blind to the plots of the Third Internationale.—Provincial Chambers of Commerce at Nanking again urge President Chiang Kai-shek to remain firm in dealiug with Japan.—British Minister Lampson and Dr. C. T. Wang confer on tariff question at Nanking.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1141.
CUSTOMS HOLIDAYS.

Notice is hereby given that the Custom House will be closed and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended on the following days:—

Saturday, 22nd December (Winter Solstice)
Tuesday, 25th December (Christmas Day)
Wednesday, 26th, December (Boxing Day)
Tuesday and Wednesday, 1st and 2nd January, 1929 (New Year Holidays).

F. W. Maze
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 13th December, 1928

The Far Eastern Bank ("Dalbank")

Established in Harbin

HEAD OFFICE: HARBIN.

BRANCHES: Shanghai, Tientsin, Kalgan, Manchuli and Hailar.

CORRESPONDENTS: In U.S.S.R.—The State Bank of U.S.S.R. (Gosbank) and others.

In London: The Bank for Russian Trade Ltd., The Equitable Trust Company of New York.

In New York: The Equitable Trust Company of New York, The Chase National Bank of the City of New York.

In Germany: Deutsche Bank.

In Austria Oesterreichische Credit Anstalt fur Handel und Gewerbe.

In Mongolia: The Commercial and Industrial Bank of Mongolia (Mongolbank)

The Bank has correspondents also in France, Latvia, Esthonia, Poland, Lithuania, Finland, Turkey, Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia.

Shanghai Branch: 29-A, Szechuen Road, S. Y. Sheng Building.

Tel. C. 4746 Manager
4747 Exchange Dept.
2865 General Office.

Every description of banking business transacted

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

26 BROADWAY NEW YORK

SOCONY 美孚行

The Mark of Quality

Socony Products

Illuminating Oils
Gasoline and Motor Spirits
Asphaltums, Binders and Road Oils
Lubricating Oils and Greases
Fuel Oil
Paraffine Wax and Candles
Lamps, Stoves and Heaters

Branch Offices in the Principal Cities of

Japan	Philippine Islands	Turkey
China	Straits Settlements	Syria
Indo-China	Netherlands India	Bulgaria
Siam	South Africa	Greece
India	Australia	Jugoslavia

New Books of Interest in the Far East

How the Ordinary Reader May Understand China

The Soul of China, by Richard Wilhelm. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Co. 382 pages. G.$3,75

It is one of the platitudes of the foreign world in China that if one has lived long in China and seriously studied its history, language and culture, he cannot write a good book on China. Like most other platitudes of foreigners in China this one to is erroneous. One who has a broad and scholarly knowledge of China may be hesitant about writing and not given to black-and-white judgments when he does write. Nothing concerning the country will be so simple to him as everything is to one who has been here six months or sixty years and derived all his facts and opinions from outport gossip. But on this as every other subject knowledge never has been a handicap. No one ever did a poorer book on a subject for knowing a great deal about it. He may have been less glib, which is not the same thing.

Witness this volume by Dr. Wilhelm. Dr. Wilhelm is a sinologue and a distinguished one at that. He has even translated the Classics and written critical analyses of the Commentaries. Yet he has written a superlative book on China, almost a pattern; a book for the layman as well as the student. Here are mellowness of wisdom and intellectual grasp combined with freshness of observation and imaginative insight. You read this book with the feeling you seldom get over the pages of a book on China—that the writer not only knows about the country but understands it: not only comprehends it intellectually but has assimilated it imaginatively. He has entered into its spirit, and it into his. You have that feeling whether you agree with all his opinions or not, which after all is not very important.

Dr. Wilhelm is a scholar and his concern is more with the philosophical and cultural fundamentals of China than with ephemeral and external developments, yet he has given in his first hundred pages an extraordinarily well balanced summary of the sweeping political changes of the last generation, more so, indeed, than is to be found in most of the purely political books, For he sees, as so few purely political writers see, that there are social forces underlying even the trivial intrigues of Chinese politics and that the upheavals, the "chaos," of the last few years are not the work of heroes and villains, reformers and corrupt mandarins, but the outward signs of an inward social conflict beyond the control of any one man or group of men.

To communicate something of the flavor and feeling of the China that is now passing Dr. Wilhelm gives a description of Chufu and the tomb of Confucius, of the T'ai Shan and the temples of Yunkang, and Soochow and Hangchow. There are pleasant essays on village life, on beggars and robbers, and a delightful memoir of the days when Tsingtao was the rendezvous of scholars and aristocrats of the old regime. Further, there is as fair-minded and penetrating a discussion of the problem of missions and mission work as this reviewer has yet seen.

The point of the book and its most stimulating pages are to be found in the last chapter, for there Dr. Wilhelm sums up what is in essence the recent history of China, if not of the East in general: that is, the disruptive forces released by the entrance of the Occident and the revolution which they have set in being. Dr. Wilhelm sets no premium upon the values of the latter day Occident; and he quite frankly regrets the passing of what was most integral in the old East. It may be that he looks with too kindly an eye on the old East: that is for each observer to decide for himself. But Dr. Wilhelm is not sentimental. He sheds no idle tears for "picturesqueness" per se, nor does he delude himself that world currents can be stemmed. The West, its tremendous instrument of mechanism, has come to the East and the East will not renounce the riches which can be wrested with that instrument even if it could. Dr. Wilhelm is a sinologue, but also a student of world history. So he distinguishes between subjective preferences and the compulsion of ideas. But also he is aware of and insistent on the fact that the values of the civilization of the old East also had their excellences. The East is now taking from the West and in doing so is renouncing much that is ill lost. But it also has something to give, in the taking of which there would be much that were well gained by the West. In the brief compass of a review it is impossible to give even a summary of his position without doing an injustice, but to any serious reader it will be profoundly stimulating. Indeed, to both the student and the ordinary reader who wants help toward an understanding of the China of yesterday and of today this book is earnestly recommended. N. P.

Shanghai Dec. 3, 1928

A German Book on China's Sage

Konfuzius und sein Kult by Franz Xaver Biallas. Pekinger Verlag, (Peking, Leipzig.)

Father Biallas' short and very readable book is indeed the work of a scholar. He does net give facts only but shows how we come to know them and how doubtful this knowledge still is in many cases. In his short sketch of the foundations of Chinese culture, he touches in a very stimulating way upon the questions of the origin of the Chinese and of the development of their language. The relation of the Chinese culture with that of the Babylonians remains an open question, though the former has certainly not been derived from the latter they may still have a common origin. One thing however seems fairly well established and that is that the Chinese nation and culture have arisen out of the contact and mixture between southern and northern people in the valley of the Yellow River. Chinese unity as we know it to-day was geographical and political before being cultural.

As for Confucius it will be of great interest to the inquisitive layman to be told in a few easy words something about the books on which our knowledge of Confucianism rests and to get an idea of the difficult problems of text criticism and philology. Many will also be surprised to learn that the wide spread of Confucianism among all classes is due to a high degree to two little books written by the philosopher Chu Hsi in the 12th century, the Book on Domestic Rites and the Small Learning.

Father Biallas' book is quite unique as a guide to Kufu and as an explanation of Confucian rites. Who has not felt bewildered when assisting at Chinese ceremonies? Here we have a book with excellent maps, charming pictures, careful descriptions and interpretations. It should prove invaluable not only to any visitor of Kufu and people who attend Confucian rites at other places but also for every student of Confucianism in general. It is to be hoped that it will soon be translated into English. The musical transcription of some of the hymns of sacrifice will be of interest to musicians.

L. U, S.

The Ocean That Separates East and West

The Pacific: A Forecast, by P. T. Etherton and H.H. Tiltman. (Little, Brown, and Company, G$3.00)

Since the days of Alexander the Great the East has been the great driving power responsible for the development of the commerce of the West and, indirectly, for the expansion of national frontiers. There have been times in the interim when the interest of Western nations in Oriental trade has been diverted by matters of pressing necessity nearer home, but it has never entirely died. With the industrialization of the Western states a renewed interest was manifested in the great potential markets of Asia. The Occident needed more consumers for their surplus products. And so it is that in this second quarter of the twentieth century we find that the Oriental arena has become the cynosure of the eyes of the world.

Each passing year sees scores of new books placed on the market, dealing with the situation in the Orient. Their value is usually in direct ratio to the ability of the respective authors to grasp the significance of the rapidly changing kaleidoscope of events, and to interpret them in a manner that will be comprehensive to the Occidental mind. "The Pacific: A forecast" is a survey of the political, economic and financial factors involved in the socalled "Pacific Problem", and is written by two Englishmen, Lieutenant Colonel P. T. Etherton and H. H. Tiltman.

Not much is known of Tiltman, but Colonel Etherton is said to be an authority on Asiatic affairs, having been Consul-General and Political Resident for Great Britain in Chinese Turkestan from 1918 to 1923. His book "Across the Roof of the World" was based on his trip across Asia from India to Europe via the Pamirs, Turkestan, Mongolia and Siberia in 1909-10.

The Chapter titles are indicative of the manner which the subject has been treated. Some of them are: History of the Pacific, The Rise of Japan, Japan the Britain of the East, The New China, U. S. A. looks West, Trade swings to the East, and Issues making for War.

After briefly reviewing the history of the Asiatic countries bordering the Pacific and analyzing the economic position of each as well as of the nations having interests in the Far East, the authors turn to the issues on which the aspirations of these nations are most likely to conflict. From this point a number of hypothetical situations are sketched, the object being to present the advantages and disadvantages of a war between any or all of the interested parties. By elimination, for one reason or another, the powers whose interests conflict in Asia, and whose economic, political and racial positions favor their becoming enemies, are reduced to the United States, and Japan with Great Britain and Russia as remote possibilities.

Curiously enough the possibility of a war between Great Britain and Japan is completely ignored. The authors approach the task of discussing the details of the next war in the Pacific with this statement:

"We have now to consider the question of a war in the Pacific, a campaign that by position of the potential combatants would be a naval one and not necessarily invasion by one or the other. We will deal first with the United States, who, by her possessions in the Pacific and large trade with China, must guard against any Asiatic preponderance."

The United States, Russia, and even France, is discussed as a potential foe, but Great Britain is dismissed with the following remark, made in connection with a United States-Japanese war:

"The psychological factor would appear and Western nations undoubtedly harden against monetary assistance, however attractive the conditions. Great Britain, for example, would decline to be a contributing factor in the downfall of the United States and the elimination of her influence in the Far East to the benefit of an Asiatic rival."

The old familiar *casus belli* are offered by the authors for potential hostilities between Japan and the United States: The Japanese Exclusion Act, Conflict of trade interests, and the armed penetration of China by Japan. According to their prediction, the economic strength of the United States would decide such a war, Japan lacking the resources to sustain her through a long period of belligerency.

With regard to China, the authors point to the vast undeveloped resources, and emphasize the industrial development that is taking place there. They call attention to the place the resources of China play in the industrial and economic life of Japan. The ambition of Japan is to become the leading power in an Asiatic "League of Nations", an ambition she can never realize while she bears the enmity of China. That enmity she cannot assuage so long as she maintains by force her hold on interests in the Republic.

It is rather difficult to determine the object of this book. The emphasis given to Japanese-United States relations might be the answer. Or, it might be that the authors desire to direct the attention of their countrymen to the necessity for a bigger and more comprehensive program for the colonization of Australia. Or, perhaps they simply wished to jump on the band wagon and join the ranks of those who are contributing their bit to the discussion of the "Pacific Problem". In any event, the book makes interesting reading; and the fact that much of the subject matter has been said before does not detract from its value. E. F. C.

Shanghai, 5, December.

Without Benefit of Beauty

The Ugly Duchess, by Lion Feuchtwanger. Viking Press, New York

There are some who maintain that beauty, after all, is superfluous and there are others who state that pulchritude is only a superficial thing and such as are handicapped by it would be immensely better off if they could get into a homelier skin. For beauty forever is being tempted and, alas, forever is yielding, and who is there who would deny that this leads only to iniquity? And iniquity when enjoyed too frequently, leads, as all right-thinking people at once will affirm, only to a very warm future indeed. Furthermore it is said that the life of beauty is a vain one and a useless one and loveliness seldom amounts to much anyway—provided one overlooks such trifling exceptions as Sheba and Balthazaar and Cleopatra and Peggy Hopkins Joyce.

Then there are still others who will not subscribe to this creed, all its righteousness notwithstanding. These cry out that beauty is the only truth and to call it sin is the ultimate insult to the God who has created numerons wonders throughout the world, for your enjoyment and ours. Almost they are of the opinion that there is such a thing as metemphsychosis and if one be born ugly it is because one has enjoyed too many amiable delights in a vanished and sinful existence. These people are prone to look with entire favor upon comeliness of feature and limb and to point a finger at their opposite, meanwhile feeling quite sanctified and exactly as though all the trouble on earth had not happened because of exceptionally attractive dimples in the knees, the cheeks and elsewhere over the anatomy.

But everyone, regardless of how he may feel about beauty and whether or not it is skin deep or soul deep in the ordinary individual, everyone, we believe, agrees that it is an indispensable asset to a duchess. Indeed so widespread is this credo among us that even in this day of enlightenment there always are to be found those who will wonder about the authenticity, and even go so far as to doubt the scruples of the parents, of an ugly duchess.

Such seems to have been the sentiment which prevailed in medievil Europe during the unfortunate reign of Margarete,

SMALL BOTTLE 22 CTS.—LARGE BOTTLE 62 CTS.

"TIGER BALM"

THIS WONDERFUL BALM—

WELL KNOWN IN THE ORIENT is an absolutely Safe Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, Asthma, Headache, Toothache and is an instant relief in Scorpion and other insect Bites, Cuts, Bruises, Cramp and all Chest Complaints.

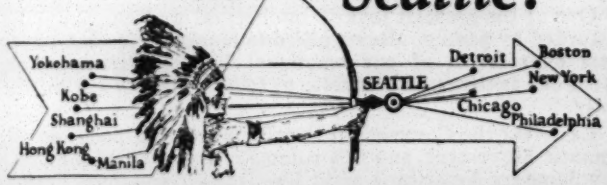
DIRECTIONS: Rub well into the affected part, 2 or 3 times a day and then wrap with flannel or warm clothing.

ENG AUN TONG

The Tiger Medical Hall

89 N. Szechuen Road Tel. N. 2736

Your American Markets are More Economically Reached *via* Seattle!



YOUR transpacific cargo is "in transit" from one day to one week less time when you ship *via Seattle!*

This means corresponding savings in your insurance and interest charges.

Then, too, handling, storage, and insurance costs are lower at the Seattle Public Terminals. That's a further saving.

Ship via Seattle and benefit by these shipping economies.

Write TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT for full particulars.

The PORT of SEATTLE

GATEWAY TO AMERICAN MARKETS

Duchess of Tyrol, the Ugly one, the "Maultasch." For this much-to-be-pitied person, though her motives in governing her people never were without kindly objectives, nevertheless was despised by her subjects, insulted by her husbands, betrayed by her lovers, utilized by her court attaches, neglected by God and laughed at by all Europe because of her comically hideous face and repellent body. Hers was a tragic experience indeed. One can pity her. One can regret the disloyalties inflicted upon her. One can defend her futile, brutal attempts at happiness and disparage the gentlemen and their ladies who so ungraciously took advantage of her. One can, perhaps, even condone the viciousness of her monstrous crimes of revenge but one cannot, alas, find any opportunity for loving her. This be praise to Feuchtwanger's masterful dilineation, for never, we think, have we encountered such utter ugliness, in fiction or in life, as he attributes to his "Maultasch".

The story is in the form of an historical novel, laid in the time of Pope Clement VI. It involves the exposure of the selfish machinations of provincial Austrian and German goverments which at this time were controlled by three great ruling families: the Wittelsbachs, the Luxemburgs, and the Hapsburgs, each of which reigned over a portion of western Europe. Between the provinces of each was the kingdom of Tyrol, a mountain land which stretched from Germany to the disintegrated lands of Italy and it was the key to Empire, the ambition of each of the three great German ruling families.

The Ugly Duchess lays naked all the greedy, grasping motives which guided these emperors and princes, as well as the lesser but equally crafty aspirations of barons and dukes and bishops, in attaining toward empire and wealth. It is a powerfully written record of the murder and intrigue, adultery and incest, of the suffering and stifled happiness which filled the tortured life of Margarete, the center about which all the grand plots of the contending rulers were laid.

That Feuchtwanger has been able to rescue this episode of history from obscurity and narrate it in such an intensely interesting fashion, emphatically indicates his importance as a contemporary of high standing. He writes with a vigor and force that is not often encountered nowadays. His sentences are as blunt and commanding as a general's report and as credible. Though there is not a single altrustic, romantic or even lovable character in the entire book, he has made them all so realistic that after once beginning the story one could no more put it aside than one would dismiss a group of guests in one's home. He has given a searching powerful exposition, a clear incisive picture of an age which has been treated always with a glamorous pen. Where others have chosen to be whimsical and romantic he treats his subject with a practical and truthful acuracy. And, in this instance, the factual treatment is far more absorbing than has been much of the fictitious narrative of the past. E. S.

A Volume on Verse

Western Poetry: The Middle Nineteenth Century, Edited by A. E. Zucker Ph.D. Shanghai: The Commercial Press.

One of the greatest joys of intellectual and emotional life is afforded by poetry. Being allied to music it is one of the oldest expressions of our emotional life. It elevates, and softens our feelings, and enables us to bear the burden of life lightly.

Last year the Commercial Press published a book on the Romantic Movement, and this volume is a continuation of it. In this volume six Americans, eight Englishmen, and three Frenchmen, and also one German are represented.

The book opens with a chapter on William Cullen Bryant, an early American poet, who, though without any great educational advantages, surprised the American critics by producing his "Thanatopsis" at the age of eighteen. There is a distinct spiritual fervour in his poems, and in his minor poems we find the spirit of Wordsworth.

The prince of American thinkers, R.W. Emerson, the Pundit of Boston, several of whose elevating pieces are included in this volume, takes our mind to the serene atmosphere of the banks of the Ganges, and we hear the chant of the Upnishats from the mouth of this great and sublime American.

H.W. Longfellow, the popular American poet, deserves the attention given to him in the book, and his delightful short pieces like "A Psalm Of Life", and "The Bridge" are reproduced.

Edgar Allen Poe and Walt Whitman are well represented here. Perhaps Whitman is the true poet of the democratic America and in his own way he is one of the greatest poets the world has seen.

Several of Tennyson's poems are included, and the selection is well made. His lyrics, culled from his great poem, "The Princess", reproduced in the volume will bring the beauties of the great English poet to the reader.

Fitzgerald's version of the Persian of Omar is given in fragments in the volume under review. As it is well known the translation of the *rubayats* of Omar is not a translation at all, and neither is Omar such a hedonist as represented by the Irish poet. The comments on the *rubayats* are most thoughtful, and perhaps unique.

The ditties of the French poet, Theophile Gauttier, little known to the average English reader, are admirably rendered.

Poems of Friedrich Nietzsche reproduced in this volume are truly representative and his "A Dancing Song To The Mistral Wind" gives a clear insight to the mind of the German poetphilosopher.

Other poets included in this volume are: William Morris, Rossetti, Browning, Matthew Arnold, Baudelaire, Clough, and Holmes. Only the best of each is given here.

H. P. Shastri.

The Wisdom of the East

The Creative East, by J. W. T. Mason, being a volume in the Wisdom of the East Series. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 144 pages, U. S. $1.50.

The three factors of self-fulfillment, Mr. Mason sets down as his premise, are spirituality, aestheticism and utilitarianism. These, he says, instead of being harmoniously blended in each race, have been over-specialized—spirituality in India, aestheticism in China and utilitarianism in the Occident. Japan also he finds given over to utilitarianism. The solution for each race, as for each individual, is mutual adaptation, each taking from the other what it lacks. It is the familiar plea for synthesis between East and West. If the premise be accepted, the argument is convincing. In any case this booklet opens up avenues of interesting speculation.

A Dead President Defends His Morals— or Lack of Them

We have read a thing sensationally entitled "A Dead President Makes Answer To The President's Daughter." And despite all the alluring promises on the jacket, we are, to use the words of a late queen of England in commenting upon a lecherous story being related for her amusement, not impressed. Mr. Anton Sbrewsbury Jenks, as the author of this quip has chosen to call himself, receives our congratulations only for having finished his tale briefly, in 93 pages. You can read the president's reply in ten minutes, even if you have astigmatism. This latter be praise to the characteristically artistic work (large type, wide margins, splendid parchment) of the Golden Hind Press, publishers.

Those who were thrilled by "The President's Daughter", that spicy, if somewhat sordid, account of the love affair of one of the mistresses of the late President Harding, should also secure certain sensual satisfaction from this new book, written as a satirical commentary of the former. The story is told as a dialogue between the author and the wraith of the dead president. Mr. Jenks, who confesses himself to be the most cynical man alive, is chosen by St. Peter as the one human being whom the president must convince, in order to quell his own doubts on the subject, of the truth of his mistress' assertion that he was responsible for her illegitimate child. In the end he fails and one perceives Mr. Jenks' opinion prevail—which is that there is reasonable doubt concerning the author of the fatherless child credited to the late president.

As we said, the book is very nicely put together. Overlook the numerous typographical errors it contains and it is a pretty piece of printing craftsmanship. After we had discarded the jacket, an ugly thing, we found the spangled cover quite admirable. And we approved of the bright spot it made on our library shelves, at the same time venturing to hope that this will be the last offering about the indiscretions of the late sometime senator from Ohio, feeling, as we have from the beginning of this expose, that this business of airing other people's dirty linen in public even if it happens to be the presidential past, is always an odious affair and that such scandal should be confined to the tabloid newspaper stage enyway. E. S.

G.$12,000,000 Needed for Famine Relief, Says C. I. F. R. C. Sercetary

A total of G.$12,000,000 is required to cope with present famine conditions in large sections of nine provinces in North China according to Mr. D. W. Edwards, honorary associate secretary of the China International Famine Relief Commission, in a statement recently issued at Peiping. Mr. Edwards departed for Nanking recently with M. T. Liang, chairman, and Y. S. Djang, executive secretary of the Commission to confer with government officials on immediate active measures for the relief of the suffering hordes. They are expected to return to Peiping in about a week.

A Gift That Is New The Whole Year Through!

A YEAR'S subscription to The China Weekly Review is a gift that will last from Christmas to Christmas—and well be new every week in the year! Nothing could be a better reminder of your thoughtfulness for your friends who are interested in China and the Far East.

THE COST of fifty-two consecutive issues of the *Review* in China and the Orient is only $12, Chinese currency; in America or Europe, or elsewhere abroad a yearly subscription costs $10, United States currency. These prices include mailing charges.

FILL OUT the coupon below and mail immediately. We will specially notify the beneficiary of your gift.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
4 Avenue Edward VII
Shanghai, China

I inclose $———, for which you will please send The China Weekly Review to the following people, for a period of one year (52 issues), beginning with Saturday,.....
.....:

Name .....
Address .....

Name .....
Address .....

Name .....
Address .....

Please notify the above that the Review is being sent through the courtesy of:

(Your) Name .....
Address .....

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Dec, 13	Approx. Yield to Maturity %
The National City Bank of New York	20	Stock	1310	1.5 3
Argentine Government	6	Oct. 1, 1960	100¼	5.98
Australia	4½	May 1, 1956	88	5.34
U. S. of Brazil	6½	Oct. 15, 1957	94½	6.94
Kingdom of Belgium	7	Nov. 1, 1967	106	6.54
City of Budapest	6	June 1, 1962	83½	7.33
Canadian Pacific Railway	4	Perpetual Stk.	86½	4.62
Chgo., Milw., St. Paul & Pacific Rwy	5	Jan. 1, 2000	76¼	6 53
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6	July 1, 1953	91	6.76
Chile Copper Co. Debs	5	Jan. 1, 1947	95¾	5.37
Chile Government (Railway)	6	Feb. 1, 1961	93	6.52
Cuba Northern Railway	5½	June 1, 1942	94⅛	6.10
Republic of Costa Rica	7½	Sep. 1, 1949	102	7.31
Chile Government	6	Sep. 1, 1961	93¼	6.50
Cuban Dominican Sugar Co.	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	98	7.72
Kingdom of Denmark	6	Jan. 1, 1942	105	5.46
Dutch East Dadies	5½	Nov. 1, 1953	102½	5.32
Republic of Finland	5½	Feb. 1, 1958	91	6.17
French Government	7	Dec. 1, 1949	107¼	6.37
German Government	7	Oct. 15, 1949	106½	6.43
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Oct. 15, 1960	88¼	6.92
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Apr. 15, 1938	90¼	7.45
German General Electric Co.	6	May 1, 1948	93½	6.60
Greek Government	6	Feb. 1, 1968	86¼	7.04
Ilseder Steel Corporation	7	Apr. 1, 1946	103(Bid)	6 71
Kingdom of Italy	7	Dec. 1, 1951	97¼	7.25
Japanese Government	6½	Feb. 1, 1954	100¾	6.44
State of Minas Geraes (Brazil)	6	Mar. 1, 1958	94½	6.94
Mortgage Bank of Chile	6	Apr. 30, 1961	92½(id)	6.56
Netherland	6	Apr. 1, 1954	100½	5.96
Norwegian Hydro-Elec.-Nitro. Corp.	5½	Nov. 1, 1957	92½	6 05
Kingdom of Norway	6	Oct. 15, 1952	102½	5.81
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co.	6½	Jan. 1, 1941	99	6.62
Republic of Peru	6	Dec. 1, 1960	90½	6.75
Paris, Lyons & Med Rwy.	6	Aug. 15, 1958	99¼	6.05
Republic of Panama	5	May 15, 1963	95	5.32
State of Rio Grande Do Sul (Brazil)	6	June 1, 1968	92¼	6.55
Rhine Westphalia Elec. Power Corp.	6	Aug. 1, 1953	93¼	6.56
Saxon State Mortgage Inst.	6½	Dec. 1, 1946	95½	6.97
Saxon Public Works, Inc.	6½	May 1, 1951	93¼	7.10
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	6	Jun. 15, 1953	91	6.76
United Kingdom of Gr. Britain	5½	Feb. 1, 1937	104	4.89
City of Vienna	6	Nov. 1, 1952	87¾	7.07
Abitibi Power & Paper Co.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	87	6.90
BelgianNat'l.Rwy.Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6	(American Shrs)	85¼	7.04
Cannon Mills Co.		Common Stock	45½	——
General Mills, Inc.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	100½	5.97
General Mills, Inc.		Common Stock	81½	——
Grasselli Chemical Co.		,, ,,	Not quoting	
Hershey Chocolate Corp. Convertible	4	Pfd. Stock	84¼	4.75
Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc.		Common Stock	62	——
Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corp.	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	87	8.05
Victor Talking Maching Co.	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	108	6.48
Willys Overland Co.	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock	103	6.80
City of Auwern	5	Dec. 1, 1958	94	5.41
Republic of Finland	6½	Sep. 1, 1956	99½	6.54
Oriental DevelopmentCo.	5½	Nov. 1, 1958	91¾	6.10
Portland Electric Power	5½	May 1, 1951	95	5.86
General Motors Corp. (New)		Common Stock	86¼	——

NOTE: The above quotations are subject to confirmation by The National City Company, New York City.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, 12 December, 1928

Exchange:—Silver has received little support during the week under review, and the price of Bar Silver in London has declined $\frac{3}{16}$d. for spot and also for forward delivery, the latest quotations being $26\frac{5}{16}$d. and $26\frac{7}{16}$d. respectively. The price in New York is to-day quoted at $57\frac{1}{4}$ cents a drop of $\frac{1}{4}$ cent during the same period. The official T/T rate on London was lowered on the 8th instant to 2/7d., at which level it now stands.

Settlements of exchange to cover exports have been, in the aggregate, greater then during recent months, while the demand for T/T has been more healthy, due probably to covering of importations made in view of the introduction of the proposed new Customs tariff.

At the close of the market to-day a steady tone prevails, with the following rates available for gold currencies, (inter-bank) T/T on London $2/7\frac{7}{16}$d., on New York $63\frac{1}{2}$, Yes $72\frac{1}{2}$.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ..... Tls. 61,480,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,237,000

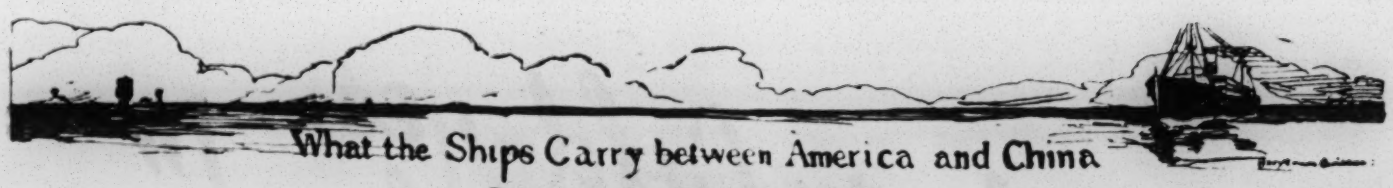
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 95,680,000 an increase of $ 2,600,000

Estimated value Tls. 130,369,000 as against Tls. 111,892,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Nov.	Thursday, Dec. 6	Friday Dec. 7	Saturday Dec 8	Monday Dec. 10	Tues. Dec 11	Wed Dec 12
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/7.500	2/7¼	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7
D/Dfts ,	—	2/7 5/16	2/7 9/16	2 7 1/16	2/7 1/16	2/7 1/16	2/7 1/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/7½	2/7¼	2/7¼	2/7¼	2/7¼	1/7¼
T/T India	174.080	172½	171¼	171¼	171¼	171¼	171¼
T/T France	1,610,000	1615	1605	1605	1605	1605	1605
T/T N. Y.	63.625	63⅛	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
T/T Demand		63⅛	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
T/T Hamburg		265	262½	262½	262½	262½	262½
T/T H'kong	78.495	78⅝	78⅝	78¾	78¾	78⅞	78⅞
T/T Japan	72.960	72⅞	73⅜	72⅜	73⅜	73⅛	73
T/T Batavia	158.250	157	155½	155½	155½	155½	155½
T/T Straits	89.450	90	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	90¼	90¼
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/9.500	2/9½	2/9	2/9	2/9	2/9	2/9
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/9⅜	2/9¼	2/9¼	2/9¼	2/9¼	2/9¼
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/9.812	2/9 7/16	2/9 8/16	2/9 5/16	2/9 5/16	2/9 5/16	2/9 5/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,700,000	1685	1675	1675	1675	1675	1675
4 m/s N.Y.Lcs	66.875	66⅜	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
4 m/s ,, Doc.	—	66⅞	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Dec. 6	Dec. 7	Dec. 8	Dec. 10	Dec. 11	Dec. 12
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	26½	26⅜	26 5/16	26 5/16	26¼	26 5/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.57⅝	G. $.57⅜	G. $.57⅜	G.$.57⅛	G.$ 56⅞	G. $.57¼
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch).....	Tls. 356.40	Tls. 355.80	Tls. 356.00	Tls. 357.20	Tls. 355.80	Tls 355.20
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100....	72.15	72.15	72.0125	71.9625	72.	71.9875
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4½%	London Paris on	T/T 124.17
Bank of France rate of discount	3½%	New York on London	T/T 485 1/16
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4⅜%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/6 1/32
,, 4 ,,	4⅜%	Hongkong on London	T/T 2/0⅛
,, 6 ,,	4⅜%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/10⅝



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces, Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; Dec. Customs Rate Tls. 1.41 equal Gold $1

OLYMPIA, Oct. 25.
From U. S. A.

Timber: Ordinary, Sawn:		
Softwood	Sup.ft.	667,731

PATROCLUS, Oct. 26.
To NewYork.

Hides, Buffalo	Pls.	112

EMPRESS OF ASIA, Oct. 26.
from U. S. A.

Cobalt, Oxide of	Pls.	4
Ink, Printing	,,	127
Paints: Varnishes	Galls.	155

BELLINGHAM, Oct. 27.
From U. S. A.

Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Round Logs	1,000 sup.ft.	151
Ordinary, Sawn	,,	2,317
Clear, on net measure	,,	30
Merchantable, no net measure	Sup.ft.	655
Laths	1,000 pieces.	1,001

EDENTON, Oct. 29.
From U. S. A.

Paper, Coated	Pls.	1,116
Soda, Caustic	,,	1,680
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	5,641
Cigarettes	Mille	90,000

KENTUCKY, Oct. 29.
from U. S. A.

Paper Common Priting	Pls.	2,218
Paper, Wrapping	,,	696
,, Writing	,,	400

To U. S. A.

Tea, Black, other kinds	Pls.	92
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	23

PRESIDENT ADAMS, Oct. 30.
To U. S. A.

Tea, Black, other kinds	Pls.	1
Tea, Green, Gunpowder	,,	398
,, Scented	,,	6
Silk Cocoons, Pierced Bls. 33	,,	99.98
Silk Waste, Refuse Bls. 55	,,	174.23
Antimony, Oxide	,,	420
Antimony Regulus	,,	3,360
Bristles Assorted	,,	306
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	66
Egg Yolk, Moist&Frozen	,,	1,435
Feathers, Duck	,,	101
Hides, Buffalo	,,	276
Intestines, Pig	,,	78
Rhubarb	,,	25
Tungsten Ore	,,	5,040
Wool, Sheep's	,,	943
Hats, Buntal Fibre	Pcs.	1,500
,, Hemp	,,	1,500
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	Pcs.	4,368

TENYO MARU, Nov. 1.
To U. S. A.

Silk Cocoons, Pierced: Shanghai Bls. 32	Pls.	97.12
Silk, Waste, Refuse: Chefoo Bls. 12	,,	38.97
Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	1.93
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	357
Other kinds, Shanghai	,,	8
Chinaware, Fine	,,	25
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	38
Woodware	,,	10

CEDARBANK, Nov. 1.
From U. S. A.

Steel Bar Ends	Pls.	367
Steel Plate Cuttings	,,	2,101
Steel, Galvanized: Wire Shorts	,,	1,177
Chlorine	,,	14
Paper, Coated	,,	581
Soda, Caustic	,,	2,268
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	5,448
Wax, Paraffin	,,	2,693
Cylinders, Empty	Pcs.	12
Cigarettes	Mille	90,000
Turpentine, Vegetable	Mille	93
Varnishes	Galls.	179

BORDEAUX MARU, Nov. 1.
from U. S. A.

Steel, Galvanized: Wire Shorts	Pls.	1,292
Steel, Scrap, Old	,,	589
Steel, Spring	,,	447
Asbestos Packing	,,	6
Lead-foil and Tinfoil Mixture	Pls.	1,153
Milk, Evaporated	,,	254
Soda, Caustic	,,	1,363
Tobacco Leaf	,,	11,117

STUART DOLLAR, Nov. 1.
From U. S. A.

Timber, Softwood: Ordinary, Sawn	Sup.ft.	2,107,071
Merchantable	Sup.ft.	230,388

PRESIDENT McKINLEY Nov. 2.
from U. S. A.

Iron Galvanized: Pipe Fittings	Pls.	8
Lead, Pig	Pls.	842
Asparagus	,,	61
Awabi, in bulk	Pls.	39
Butter	Pls.	42
Cheese	,,	12
Canned Fruits,	,,	351
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	58
Ink, Printing	,,	180
Leather, Sole	,,	378
Leather, Cow, Patent	,,	3
Macaroni	,,	30
Milk, Evaporated	,,	1,135
Newspapers, Old	,,	1,548
Oranges, Fresh	,,	17
Barley, Pearl	,,	19
Raisins	,,	1,692
Shrimps, Dried	,,	82
Sugar, White	,,	48
Bedsteads	Pcs.	219
Motor-cars	,,	3
Coffee	Catties	225
Canned Salmon	Doz.	40
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	5,451
Paints: Varnishes	,,	271
Unclassed	,,	343
Shoes, Leather	Pairs	168
Cigarettes	Mille	500
Lemons, Fresh	Mille	53
Treasure: Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	1,363,798
Motor-cars, Parts of	Hk. Tls.	1,725

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Swan, Culbertson & Co. Tel. 18891-18990 Dec. 12
Market Strong Business done, 4,336,700 Shares.

STOCK	Monday Dec. 10	Tuesday Dec. 11
Allied Chemical & Dye (Common)	225¼	229
American Can (Common)	98⅞	100½
American Smelting	263	264
American Telephone & Tel. (Common)	187¾	192
American Tobacco "B"	173¾	174½
Armour & Co. "A"	15¼	15⅝
Armour & Co. (Ill.) 7% Pfd.	82⅛	82
Anaconda Copper	100	103¼
Bancitaly Corp.	124	126¼
Bank of Montreal	393	304
Barnsdall Corp. "A"	40	42⅜
Bethlehem Steel (Common)	79¾	35½
Bethlehem Steel, 7% Pfd.	121	122
Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit	67	69¾
Calumet & Hecla	40½	41¼
Campe Corp.	100	100
Canadian Pacific Railway	227½	228
Cavanaugh Dobbs	34⅞	32½
Chicago Great Western Railroad	37¾	40¾
Chile Copper	63⅜	64¼
Chrysler	119¾	123½
Consolidated Gas of New York	98¾	102
Coty Incorporated	67	72½
Davison Chemical	55½	56⅛
Du Pont de Nemours E. I. (Common)	460	470
Eastman Kodak	180½	182½
Fox Film "A"	91	92⅜
General Cigar	62¾	64
General Electric Co.	182	185½
General Motors	190½	192½
General Railway Signal (Com.)	92	92¼
Gold Dust	123⅞	132
Granby Consolidated	77⅞	79½
Haygart	43½	Mult.
Hudson Motor Car	83⅝	85
International Cement (Common)	78½	79¾
International Match, Pfd.	92	93⅜
International Nickel (Common)	207½	213¾
International Printers Ink	50½	53⅛
International Products Corp. (Common)	13⅜	None
International Products Corp., Pfd.	82½	None
Kelvinator	16¾	17⅜
Kennecott Copper	134⅞	136¾
Lake Superior Corp.	15½	14
Liggett & Myers, Class "B"	86⅜	86¾
Lorillard Company (Common)	26¼	26½
Mack Trucks	98¾	101½
Madison Square Garden	19	19
Maytag Co.	24½	24¾
Missouri Pacific (Com.)	61¾	62⅝
National Dairy Products	119	120⅞
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	53	54
Packard Motor Car Co. (Common)	189¾	155
Pennsylvania Railroad	70	70⅞
Phillips Petroleum	45¼	Mult,
Radio Corporation	305	320
Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	150	153
Standard Gas & Electric (Common)	74⅜	75⅞
Standard Oil of California	69¼	71
Standard Oil of Indiana	86	87¼
Standard Oil of New Jersey	52	53¼
Standard Oil of New York	38⅛	39
Texas Corporation (Common)	64½	66¼
Texas Gulf Sulphur	70⅝	73
Timken Roller Bearing	139	140¼
Union Carbide	181	183⅜
Union Pacific Railroad (Common)	206½	210
U. S. Inter. Security Pfd.	100	100
United States Leather	60	Mult.
United States Realty & Imp Co.	79	79⅞
United States Rubber (Common)	39	41¼
United States Steel	154½	156¼
Vanadium Corp.	90	94½
Willys Overland Co.	29	29½
Wright Aeronautical	218	217

"Chesterfield—yes, all day long!"

Mild enough for anybody
. . . and yet they Satisfy*

*CHESTERFIELD cigarettes are mild . . . not strong or harsh. Chesterfield cigarettes have character . . . they are not insipid or tasteless.

The tobaccos in Chesterfield cigarettes are blended and cross-blended in a different way from other cigarettes, and *the blend can't be copied!*

They are MILD . . . yes, mild enough for anybody . . . and yet . . . they SATISFY.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

10 More Days Before Christmas

Come to Wing On's to do your Holiday Shopping. A large stock of Christmas and seasonable goods at the Wing On's are sure to meet your most exacting want.

Wing-On counters display suitable gifts for every member of the family and for every pocketbook.

Holiday crowds are increasing and the remaining days before Christmas are slipping away.

DO YOUR SHOPPING NOW!

THE WING ON Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

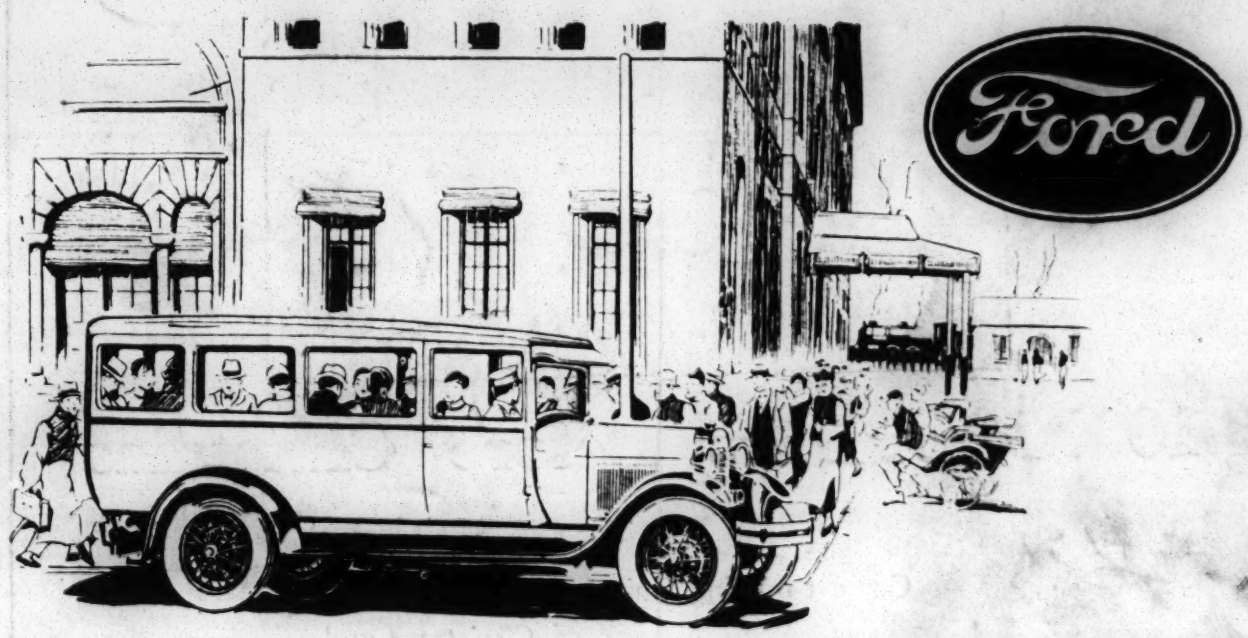
NANKING ROAD SHANGHAI

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China.

A NEW FORCE

IN COMMERCIAL TRANSPORTATION



4-WHEEL BRAKES 40-H.P. MOTOR CAPACITY 1½ TO 2 TONS

PRICE: Tls. 1,450 00 (Chassis Only)

F. O. B. SHANGHAI

FROM the day the new Ford truck was first introduced, men have talked of its fine appearance, of its remarkable features, of its evident rugged quality, of its low price . . . .

THEY saw in the new Ford truc the means of hauling heavy loads long distances in a short time at a low cost.

THEY knew that the 40 horse-power engine would move large heavy loads with required speed. They were impressed with the lubricating system combining gravity, splash and oil pump; the simple and efficient ignition system, the water pump and the gravity fuel feed from the electrically welded gasoline tank built integral with the cowl.

THEY approved the heavy frame with five heavy cross members, the torque tube drive, the three-quarter floating rear axle, the four-wheel brakes, the selective sliding gear transmission, and the rigid new Ford steel-spoke truck wheels.

SIMILARLY, they recognized the fine practical design of the front spring suspensio dueveloped especially for heavy loads and yet with the desired flexibility, (Houdaille hydraulic shock absorbers help materially to relieve the strain on rough roads) and the full sturdy cantilever spring on each side at the rear—an innovation in rear spring suspension on trucks.

IN going over its many interesting features you also will see that here is an entirely new Ford truck—new from radiator to tail-light. New in design. New in construction. New in everything which is summed up in the word "Performance."

FORD MOTOR COMPANY EXPORTS INC.

SHANGHAI.